

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

London, Thursday, November 5, 1998

No. 35,980

## Clinton Seizes on 'Astonishing' New Mandate

A Strong Disapproval of Impeachment

Voters Want 'Progress Over Partisanship'

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats who once thought they were facing the firing squad in the midterm elections instead woke up Wednesday with a new lease on life, a gift from voters who simultaneously registered their strong disapproval of impeaching President Bill Clinton.

Rather than cashing in on the White House scandal and scoring the usual opposition-party gains in the sixth year of a president's term, Republicans saw the building blocks of the Ronald Reagan era — California and the Deep South — captured by their rivals. In taking over the governorships of California, Alabama and South Carolina, holding the Georgia governor's office and capturing a Senate seat in North

Carolina, the Democrats signaled that they have not lost their capacity to build cross-racial coalitions and to challenge the Republican Party on its home ground.

In Senate and House races, Democrats fought the Republicans to a virtual standstill. The result was an election far more comforting to the president and his party than seemed possible a few months ago when Mr. Clinton was forced to admit that he had concealed his affair with a former White House intern, Monica Lewinsky.

Two conservative senators laid the blame on their party leadership. "We didn't have any message," said Rick Santorum, Republican of Pennsylvania. "The Monica Lewinsky thing didn't affect people's lives enough

to make our people want to vote."

John Ashcroft, Republican of Missouri, calling the election "a substantial missed opportunity," said, "It was the absence of an agenda that has caused an absence of enthusiasm on the Republican side."

In national exit polls Tuesday, 65 percent of the voters said Mr. Clinton should not be impeached and almost as many said Congress should drop the matter rather than hold hearings, as the House of Representatives is scheduled to do starting next week.

"The country is in such a good mood, people are so optimistic, they didn't want to rock the boat," said Senator Joseph Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut, whose speech criticizing Mr. Clinton's conduct in the Lewinsky af-

See COMFORT, Page 6

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton, buoyed by what he called an "astonishing" showing by Democratic candidates, seized Wednesday on the results of the midterm elections as a mandate to move ahead on social policy issues and to leave divisive partisanship behind.

The president, appearing weary and puffy-eyed, was studiously cautious when asked whether his concerns about impeachment were eased by the Republicans' failure to widen their control of Congress.

"That's in the hands of Congress and the American people," he said. "I've said that before; I'll say it again. I have nothing more to say about that."

But his choice of words made it plain

that he hoped to see the impeachment process quickly wind down. The message sent by American voters, he said, was "loud and clear: We want progress over partisanship and unity over division."

Other Democrats, and some Republicans, were less circumspect about the impact on the impeachment process.

"I think it's got to take some of the steam out of it," said Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the Senate minority leader.

And Governor Roy Romer of Colorado, general chairman of the Democratic Party, said the voters' message was: "Get this done. Get it behind us."

International commentators breathed a sigh of relief, too, and expressed hope that the election results would allow the United States to move beyond the Mon-

ica Lewinsky scandal. (Page 6)

But Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, said that it would be a "dereliction" of the constitutional duty of the House Judiciary Committee not to see the process through. A committee hearing is scheduled for Monday.

In an apparent effort to ride the updraft provided by the Democrats' surprisingly strong showing, Mr. Clinton and his spokesmen sought to lay out an agenda for the coming Congress, built around the preservation of the Social Security system and other social policy issues.

That will require working closely with Republicans, who still control both houses of Congress. The Republican advantage in the Senate remained the

See CLINTON, Page 6



Gray Davis waving to supporters in Los Angeles after winning the race for governor of California, the Democrats' top electoral prize. Page 3.

### Overseas, Clinton Is Seen as Winner

- International commentators and politicians see elections as strengthening Bill Clinton's hand. Page 6.
- Winning the California governorship was a major Democratic gain, but Republicans still control a majority of statehouses. Page 3.
- Though retaining control of the Senate, Republicans lost a key voice in Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York. In the House, the extent of their failed strategy was measured by the loss of five seats. Page 9.
- Buoyed by a big black turnout, Democrats scored a Southern resurgence. Page 9.
- In voting on the basics — life, death and taxes — Americans told the government to leave them alone. Page 6.

Full results, Pages 3, 8 and 9.



Governor George Bush of Texas celebrating his easy re-election. His younger brother, Jeb, was also elected governor, of Florida. Page 3.

### Republicans See Decline In Majority

Democrats Capture Some Governorships

By Richard L. Berke  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats have come roaring back in the midterm elections, winning impressive victories in crucial Senate and gubernatorial races around the country despite months of dire predictions by both Republicans and Democrats that President Bill Clinton's scandal would drag down his party's candidates.

While Republicans maintained control of the Senate and the House of Representatives in the voting Tuesday, the Democrats' strong showing, in an off-year election when the party in the White House typically loses seats, made it far less likely that the Congress would move ahead aggressively with its impeachment inquiry of Mr. Clinton.

Republicans did not come close to the goals publicly stated by party leaders to win a magic 60 Senate seats, the number needed to cut off filibusters by Democrats blocking Republican legislation, or to substantially widen the party's narrow 21-seat edge in the House.

The Republicans lost five seats in the House, dropping from 228 in the current Congress to 223. Democrats, who now hold 206 seats, won 210 on Tuesday and were leading in one more, in Oregon. The House's lone independent, Representative Bernard Sanders of Vermont, was re-elected.

In the most coveted single prize of the day, Gray Davis, the lieutenant governor of California, defeated Dan Lungren, the Republican attorney general, to become the first Democrat elected governor of the state in 16 years.

But since Mr. Davis had outpaced Mr. Lungren in the polls for months, Democrats were celebrating surprising triumphs in races that had been viewed as excruciatingly close. Many Democrats were relieved that Senator Barbara Boxer of California had fought off a spirited challenge from the state treasurer, Matt Fong, a Republican.

Perhaps the biggest upset of the day was the ouster of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, by Representative Charles Schumer. In another major upset, John Edwards, a Democratic trial lawyer, defeated Senator Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina. And Senator Russell Feingold, Democrat of Wisconsin, a leading advocate of campaign finance reform who significantly limited his spending, still defeated Representative Mark Neumann.

The election was also marked by a resurgence of Democrats in the Deep South, spurred in part by better-than-

See VOTE, Page 6

### Election Results Lift Wall Street

The U.S. stock market rose Wednesday as the strong showing of Democrats in midterm elections was perceived as a rejection of Republican efforts to impeach President Bill Clinton. Page 15.

The Dollar			
	Wednesday 9:30 PM	previous close	
DM	1.6659	1.659	
Yen	116.615	115.295	
FF	5.5825	5.5831	
Pound	1.6603	1.6593	
The Dow			
	Wednesday 9:30 PM	percent change	
Dow	8,744.00	+0.43%	
S&P 500			
	1,113.89	+0.26%	
Nasdaq			
	1,812.67	+1.55%	

### AGENDA

#### Bin Laden Charged

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Osama bin Laden, the Saudi militant and exile, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Manhattan on Wednesday in connection with attacks on Americans, including the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August, in which more than 250 people died.

Books	Page 5.
Crossword	Page 4.
Opinion	Pages 10-11.
Sports	Pages 26-27.

Sponsored Section Pages 22-24.  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
The IHT online: www.ihl.com

Newstand Prices	
Bahrain	1,000 BD Malta
Cyprus	€ 1.00 Nigeria
Denmark	17 Dkr Oman
Finland	12.00 FM Qatar
Gibraltar	€ 0.85 Rep. Ireland
Great Britain	UK £1.00 Saudi Arabia
Japan	¥ 5.50 S. Africa
Kenya	1,250 KSh U.S.A.
Malta	€ 1.00 U.S.A. (Est.)
Norway	700 Nkr Zimbabwe



## As U.S. Treads Softly, Iraq Alienates Defenders

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Saddam Hussein's decision to block United Nations weapons inspections appears to have deeply alarmed governments that have tried to help him in the past, but the United States was moving with unusual caution Wednesday before attempting to whip up international backing for a new showdown.

On a whirlwind tour of the Gulf,

Defense Secretary William Cohen, accompanied by Thomas Pickering, undersecretary of state for political affairs, avoided public statements. Traveling without the usual Pentagon press corps, they thus left room for speculation about U.S. intentions — to match the questions being asked in Western capitals about why Iraq chose this particular moment for a confrontation.

The decision to end cooperation with the UN inspectors has been flatly con-

demned by Britain, Germany and other European countries, notably France, which was the architect of a UN review of sanctions that was finally accepted Friday — only to have Iraq slam the door on the Security Council the following day.

As the spokesmen for the French Foreign Ministry explained Wednesday, "This review was exactly what Iraq had been asking for, saying that it wanted to see a light at the end of the tunnel and to know what calendar was being applied

to its obligations." In the Gulf, too, Arab officials said that it was harder to offer any public defense of Baghdad even amid the hardships of sanctions.

The Clinton administration was seeking to use international aggravation to cement a broad common front against President Saddam and ensure that his defiance did not prompt Russia or Iraq's Arab allies to plead for eased sanctions

See IRAQ, Page 14

## British Hear Anti-Pinochet Appeal

Spanish Government Asks House of Lords to Bar Immunity

By Warren Hoge  
New York Times Service

LONDON — England's highest court was asked Wednesday to overrule a decision granting Augusto Pinochet immunity from prosecution for "savage and barbarous crimes" during the 17 years he ruled Chile.

Lawyers for the Spanish government, which has brought the charges against the 82-year-old former dictator, argued that it was a "repugnant notion, offensive to all notions of human rights" to categorize crimes such as genocide and torture as ones committed "in the course of official functions as head of state."

The High Court in London ruled last week that General Pinochet's status as a "former sovereign" entitled him to immunity.

"It is the argument of the Spanish authorities that the savage and barbarous crimes committed in Chile and the territories of other states including the U.S.A., Spain and Italy are not within the functions of a head of state in English law, the law of nations or the law of Chile," said Alan Jones, the Crown Prosecution Service lawyer representing the Spanish government.

Mr. Jones also questioned whether General Pinochet had even been head of state in the months after he deposed President Salvador Allende Gossens

in September 1973 as leader of a military junta. The distinction is an important one, Mr. Jones said, because 28 people were "kidnapped, tortured and executed" on the first day alone of the military coup.

The Spanish charges say that at least 3,178 people were murdered or "disappeared" while General Pinochet ruled Chile until early 1990.

Clive Nicholls, representing General Pinochet, rejected the contention, saying, "There's no suggestion that anyone else was head of state at this time." Mr. Nicholls also protested against the admission of new evidence from the Spanish government, on grounds that it did not figure in the High Court decision's being appealed.

The 300-page document from the authorities in Madrid details "a most ferocious oppression" and a systematic criminal plot to eliminate ideological enemies of many nationalities during the Pinochet years. The judges said they would consider the new material and rule on its admissibility later.

General Pinochet was detained in a surprise arrest in London on Oct. 16 on a request from Baltasar Garzon, a Spanish magistrate investigating atrocities committed during Latin America's "dirty wars" of the

See PINOCHET, Page 14



A London policeman standing in front of a banner Wednesday outside the House of Lords.

## Survivors of Storm in Nicaragua Emerge to a Vision of 'Hell'

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

LEON, Nicaragua — After the wall of muck roared down the slope of the dormant Casitas volcano, burying her family's village and most of the people in it, Rosa Maria Hurtado embarked on a tormented search for relatives that she described as a trek through hell.

"I saw tens of people walking nude out of the mud, crying and telling horror stories of how many others had died," Mrs. Hurtado, 38, said between sobs in a telephone interview from a hospital near this northwestern Nicaraguan town. "Most of them were bleeding and all bruised. I saw pieces of

bodies in the mud. I saw a headless body of a child. They rescued a few people alive, but most of them were dead bodies."

Her brother survived by clinging to a piece of roof anchored in the mud until a rescue helicopter arrived. But 13 of her 20 relatives who resided near the volcano are dead, said Mrs. Hurtado, who had recently moved from the buried village to nearby Chinandega.

Six days after the hurricane designated Mitch and its remnants dumped 50 inches (127 centimeters) of rain on Central America, the death toll in the region is estimated at 9,000, about 7,000 in Honduras and 1,800 to 2,400 in Nicaragua. About 13,000 people are still reported missing in Hon-

duras and Nicaragua in the aftermath of one of the most deadly natural disasters to strike the region this century. An estimated 1 million people have been left homeless, according to government officials and aid organizations.

Relief efforts have been thwarted by a shortage of helicopters. The Nicaraguan Air Force only has seven aging Soviet choppers. The United States has diverted five helicopters from its U.S. Southern Command in Panama, and Mexico has donated two choppers to the relief efforts.

"People are still out there, buried up to their chests, screaming for help," said Jairo Javier Perez, a Red Cross worker.

On Tuesday, President Arnoldo Aleman of

Nicaragua led a convoy of all-terrain vehicles through the waterlogged northwestern region of Nicaragua, which has been cut off from the rest of the country. Raging torrents have leapt every riverbank in the region, gobbling bridges, uprooting giant trees as though they were matchsticks, and flattening houses and crops.

But even the president's convoy, which was attacked by angry residents at two stops and became stuck while trying to ford a river, could not reach the stricken area at the base of the Casitas volcano. "We don't want inspections," screamed an irate woman who joined a rowdy mob that

See STORM, Page 14



## INTERNATIONAL

## The Wye Accord: When Pressure Worked

By Barton Gellman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As the Clinton administration looks ahead from a stopgap Middle East accord to the May 4 deadline for a final peace agreement, it is also looking back on the last six months to revisit an old question in U.S.-Israeli relations: Does pressure work?

In public formalities, as convention demands, the administration deplores the very term. An assistant secretary of state, Martin Indyk, has told Congress and Jewish groups that "pressure is not in our lexicon" when it comes to Israel. And the national security adviser, Samuel Berger, said in an interview that "there was never in my mind an ultimatum."

But in reconstructing the turn of events that revived Israeli-Palestinian talks after 19 months, officials speaking authoritatively for the White House and State Department point to three messages — one public and two private — that they describe as ultimatums by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel.

As they apportion credit for the Wye River summit meeting and attempt to recast the public portrayal of their role, the officials are making a blunt case that U.S. pressure was essential to dislodging the Israeli prime minister from a position of ceaseless maneuvering short of a deal.

Mr. Berger, preferring the term "impetus" to "ultimatum," ascribed pivotal importance to the Clinton administration's moment of greatest public confrontation with Mr. Netanyahu — when Mrs. Albright said at a London news conference in May that the United States would reconsider its mediating role if Israel did not assent to a U.S. peace proposal.

"What happened in May," Mr. Berger said, "broke the logjam and created a different dynamic."

That view has implications for the weeks to come, as relief at the freshly struck accord begins to collide with the testy business of the Israelis and Palestinians making good on it. It raises still bigger questions about the way Washington sees its role as the Israelis and Palestinians turn to their most basic disputes: statehood, borders, Jerusalem and refugees. Five years after they reached mutual recognition following talks in Oslo, the parties are due to take up those questions now and are committed in theory to resolving them by May.

On the one hand, the Clinton administration is giving unprecedented assurances to its traditional Israeli ally. In a confidential memorandum from

Mrs. Albright to Mr. Clinton last month, portions of which were read to The Washington Post, she said the guarantees that President Jimmy Carter made to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel before the 1979 Camp David negotiations with Egypt "pale in comparison" to those that Mr. Clinton has given to Mr. Netanyahu.

Four confidential letters to the Israeli cabinet secretary, Danny Navet, from the U.S. ambassador, Edward Walker, and Mr. Clinton's special envoy, Dennis Ross, first cited in the newspaper Ha'aretz and since obtained by The Post, describe some of those assurances.

Together they bear the implicit promise that Washington will not do

last May and neither did she carry through with the threat to walk away. But while her defenders invited mirth with background interviews arguing that months, after all, are comprised of days, the administration eventually did get what it sought. The deal met Mrs. Albright's public promise not to "water down" the U.S. plan, which is set forth with little substantive change in the Wye River Memorandum that was signed Oct. 23.

How exactly Mr. Netanyahu came to agree is nonetheless a matter of dispute, in part because all parties have scores to settle and images to protect.

By early spring, Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, had accepted the basic outlines of an American plan

fer of 13 percent of the West Bank to the Palestinians. For reasons obscure to the Americans, he called it "the epistemon."

Mrs. Albright phoned Mr. Arafat on June 3 to say that Mr. Netanyahu accepted the 13 percent target but wanted to define part of it as land on which Palestinians could not build. In London the next day, Mr. Ross met Mr. Arafat's top lieutenants, Ahmed Qureia and Mahmud Abbas, to float ideas ranging from a chunk of land held "in escrow" by the United States to an Israeli veto on Palestinian zoning decisions.

"I personally refused," Mr. Qureia said. "I told him this model has a very bad reputation among the Palestinians."

The talks entered a period of atrophy.

By August, Mr. Netanyahu authorized Mr. Molcho to revive a secret channel to Mr. Qureia. Meeting alternately at each other's homes, in Jerusalem and its Arab suburb of Abu Dis, they worked out a handwritten agreement that 3 percent of the 13 percent withdrawal would be a Judean desert nature reserve.

September and October were devoted to Israel's demands for a quick pro quo: concrete assurances, city by city and name by name, of a Palestinian crackdown on Islamic extremists, and a vote by the Palestinian National Council to revoke the anti-Israel provisions of the 1964 Palestinian Covenant.

The parties finessed that problem at Wye with Israel's agreement that Mr. Arafat could pack the Palestinian National Council with enough extra supporters to revoke the provisions, and Mr. Clinton agreed to travel to Gaza for the occasion.

At 2:30 A.M. on Oct. 21, Mrs. Albright phoned Mr. Netanyahu and wished him happy birthday. Then she delivered what officials described as the third and final ultimatum of the year. Washington had extracted as detailed and complete a Palestinian security plan as it thought possible, she said, and Mr. Clinton wanted to know whether to return to Wye to finish the accord.

"We want to get your comments by the morning, and if you don't think this does it, we don't know what else we can do," Mrs. Albright told Mr. Netanyahu, according to a member of her party. Administration officials said it was that call that led to Mr. Netanyahu's abortive threat to walk out of the conference later that day. But again he pulled back from the brink of open conflict with Washington, and 24 hours later the deal was done.

## Officials make a blunt case that U.S. pressure was essential to dislodging the Israeli prime minister from a position of ceaseless maneuvering short of a deal.

again what it did to achieve the Wye River agreement on Oct. 23. Among other things, they promise that the United States will not "adopt any position or express any view" about the size of the next Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank. "Opposes and will oppose" a unilateral declaration of Palestinian statehood, agrees that "only Israel can determine its own security needs" and will make no attempt to convene a new decision-making summit conference without "the agreement of both parties."

On the other hand, the Clinton administration continues to portray the Israeli prime minister as a man torn between incompatible goals: to achieve a historic resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute and to maintain his political base among national religious voters opposed to territorial compromise. Mr. Netanyahu, a senior official put it, is "all tactics, no strategy," playing for time between "his desire to get an agreement" and "his equally strong desire to avoid breaking with one of his core constituencies."

Mr. Berger, asked about that view, demurred. "If he hasn't crossed the Rubicon," he said, "he certainly jumped into it."

Mr. Netanyahu's fence-straddling, as Washington saw it, gave an opening for U.S. leverage since May, even as it made the use of leverage essential. The threat was simply, as Mr. Berger put it this week, "to end this initiative and explain to the public why we were doing that."

Mrs. Albright did not get the answer she sought in the "days, not weeks" her subordinates specified

exchanging a further 13 percent of the West Bank for a new package of security measures aimed at thwarting political violence against Israel. Mr. Netanyahu, in public and private, rejected the U.S. ideas. Mrs. Albright's ultimatums aimed to hasten what the peace team headed by Mr. Ross described as the elusive "second yes."

Israeli negotiators argue that U.S. pressure only delayed the accord, because it obliged Mr. Netanyahu to demonstrate that he could best Mr. Clinton and Mrs. Albright on their own turf — in Congress and in the organized U.S. Jewish community.

Palestinians and some third-country analysts, along with several senior Israelis, argue that the dynamic of the conflict itself exerted more pressure on Mr. Netanyahu than anything that happened in Washington.

The administration's new account of events in May includes details of a private ultimatum not disclosed before. Late on May 3 in the Churchill Hotel in London, the night before both officials left the city following day-long news conferences, Mrs. Albright closed her meeting with Mr. Netanyahu by telling him she had to know by morning whether he intended to find a way of reaching a 13 percent withdrawal on the West Bank.

U.S. officials said Mr. Netanyahu looked as nervous as they had ever seen him the following day. That morning he sent his closest lieutenants — Mr. Navet and Yitzhak Molcho, a lawyer — with a message of conciliation for Mr. Ross.

Mr. Netanyahu had a term for the difference between his offer of 9 percent and the U.S. demand for a trans-



King Juan Carlos of Spain greeting Yasser Arafat in Madrid on Wednesday. Mr. Arafat said that he was pursuing the 18 Palestinian suspects who are still at large.

Arafat Acts to Combat Terror  
Palestinian Leader Says 12 Suspects Already Arrested

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, said Wednesday that the Palestinian Authority had already arrested 12 of the 30 Palestinians who Israel says are responsible for the deaths of nearly 100 Israelis.

Mr. Arafat said during a visit to Spain that the Palestinians would continue to work "100 percent" toward detaining the remaining people.

"They are people who have committed terrorist acts," Mr. Arafat said in Arabic, which was translated into Spanish. "We will continue to pursue the others. We will continue working 100 percent, but nobody can achieve 100 percent results."

Israel has named 30 Palestinians, including 12 it said were members of the security forces, whom it insists the Palestinian Authority must arrest on suspicion of killing or trying to kill Israelis.

For the third time in a week, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel on Wednesday delayed a cabinet meeting meant to ratify the land-for-security deal he signed with Mr. Arafat last month.

He wants the Palestinians first to promise the United States in writing they will jail the 30 alleged Palestinian killers. Mr. Netanyahu's spokesman said the Israelis want the Palestinians to provide a list of dates for arresting the 30 suspects over the next 12 weeks.

The new delay makes it increasingly unlikely that Israel and the Palestinians will stick to the 12-week timetable that was to go begin Monday. As part of the plan, Israel was to withdraw from 13 percent of the West Bank — with the first pullback installment due Nov. 16 — in exchange for Palestinian security steps.

The Palestinians reacted angrily, saying Mr. Netanyahu was seizing a pretext to try to dismantle the peace agreement. A Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erekat, said that Mr. Netanyahu was "inventing new agreements."

But despite the recriminations, there were first signs that the dispute could be resolved. U.S. officials said they were mediating and that they expected results "shortly."

The new dispute made it clear that any goodwill created during last month's Mideast summit talks at Wye Plantation in Maryland had dissipated and that the United States will be called in as a referee throughout the implementation process. (Reuters, AP)

## Jewish Settlers Start Trailer Park on Hill

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Jewish settlers have moved 17 mobile homes onto a West Bank hill, and peace activists said Wednesday that this was part of a campaign to disrupt the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord.

Mobile homes have been put up in at least two other sites since the Oct. 23 signing of the new Middle East agreement. It calls for an Israeli troop pullback from 13 percent of the West Bank.

Settler leaders have said they are seizing land because they fear it would otherwise be handed over to the Palestinians.

In the latest incident, 17 mobile homes were erected about 250 meters from the Avnei Hefetz settlement, a cluster of 150 homes 35 kilometers (20 miles) northeast of Tel Aviv. Israel Border, a settlement official, said the trailer park was planned months ago and not linked to the expected Israeli withdrawal. The mobile homes will be replaced eventually with permanent housing, he added, without saying how many homes are to be built.

## Israel to Charge Ex-Agent Over Rabin Killing

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel said Wednesday it would charge a former undercover agent with failing to prevent an extremist Jew he had befriended, Yigal Amir, from killing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995.

On the third anniversary of Mr. Rabin's murder, Attorney General Eliakim Rubinstein announced that charges would be brought against Avishai Raviv, 31, who was an informer in the ranks of Israel's militant right for the Shin Bet security service.

Mr. Raviv, known to his purported secret service contacts as "Charapagne," has been virtually untraceable — but for a single interview — since

shortly after Mr. Amir gunned down Mr. Rabin on Nov. 4, 1995.

"We will put Mr. Raviv on trial on the charge of failing to prevent a crime in all that has to do with the murder of the late Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin," Mr. Rubinstein told a news conference.

He said Mr. Raviv was not suspected of knowing the precise date or the plan for the assassination, but of failing to prevent Mr. Amir from carrying out his intention to end Mr. Rabin's life. The charge carries a maximum two-year jail sentence on conviction.

Mr. Raviv took an active role in vehement anti-Rabin activities before the killing and was present at the Tel Aviv peace rally after which Mr. Amir shot Mr.

Rabin. In television videotape shot during a noisy anti-Rabin protest in Jerusalem shortly before the shooting, Mr. Raviv was shown to hold up a poster depicting Mr. Rabin in a Nazi SS uniform.

Mr. Amir killed Mr. Rabin in a bid to halt peace moves with the Arabs. He was jailed for life. Others convicted in the case were the gunman's brother, Hagai Amir, jailed for 12 years; Dror Adani, a friend jailed for seven years, and Margalit Har-Shefi, a woman friend sentenced to nine months in September for failing to prevent the killing.

Mr. Rubinstein said Mr. Raviv apparently knew of Mr. Amir's intentions to kill Mr. Rabin but for one reason or another failed to report them.



Avishai Raviv is accused of not preventing the plot.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## A Paris Runway

PARIS (AFP) — The first of two new runways for Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport will open Thursday. Airports de Paris said Wednesday.

Runway Four, which cost 600 million francs (\$109 million), is part of a 1.5-billion-franc investment that also calls for lengthening two existing runways, the operator said.

Southern Florida was under a storm warning Wednesday as the storm designated Mitch headed toward the state with heavy rain after killing thousands of people in Central America. (AP)

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that it could not discount the possibility of anti-American violence if Washington decides to take military action against Iraq in the latest standoff over United Nations weapons inspections. (Reuters)

Eiffel Tower workers were on strike Wednesday for the sixth day running to demand extra staff at the Parisian landmark. (AFP)

## Europe

City	High	Low	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Vienna	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Zurich	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10

## Middle East

City	High	Low	High	Low
Beirut	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Jerusalem	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Nicosia	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Ramallah	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Tel Aviv	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10
Yamouk	12/15	8/10	12/15	8/10

## WEATHER

## Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	London	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	Madrid	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	Munich	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	Paris	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	Rome	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	Stockholm	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	Vienna	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	Zurich	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10			
Vienna	12/15	8/10			
Zurich	12/15	8/10			

## North America

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	London	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	Madrid	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	Munich	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	Paris	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	Rome	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	Stockholm	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	Vienna	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	Zurich	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10			
Vienna	12/15	8/10			
Zurich	12/15	8/10			

## Asia

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	London	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	Madrid	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	Munich	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	Paris	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	Rome	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	Stockholm	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	Vienna	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	Zurich	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10			
Vienna	12/15	8/10			
Zurich	12/15	8/10			

## Africa

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	London	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	Madrid	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	Munich	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	Paris	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	Rome	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	Stockholm	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	Vienna	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	Zurich	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10			
Vienna	12/15	8/10			
Zurich	12/15	8/10			

## Oceania

City	High	Low	City	High	Low
Amsterdam	12/15	8/10	London	12/15	8/10
Brussels	12/15	8/10	Madrid	12/15	8/10
Frankfurt	12/15	8/10	Munich	12/15	8/10
London	12/15	8/10	Paris	12/15	8/10
Madrid	12/15	8/10	Rome	12/15	8/10
Munich	12/15	8/10	Stockholm	12/15	8/10
Paris	12/15	8/10	Vienna	12/15	8/10
Rome	12/15	8/10	Zurich	12/15	8/10
Stockholm	12/15	8/10			
Vienna	12/15	8/10			
Zurich	12/15	8/10			

**swissotel**  
A Passion for Perfection™

For reservations, call your travel professional or Swissotel at:  
France: 0800 882 882 • Germany: 0800 637 9477 • Italy: 167 014612  
Switzerland: 0800 55 1011 • United Kingdom: 0800 614 145 • toll-free  
Elsewhere in Europe, call London: +44 171 936 5021 • www.swissotel.com

Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
Atlanta, USA  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Basel, Switzerland  
Beijing, PR China  
Boston, USA  
Brussels, Belgium  
Cairo, Egypt  
Chicago, USA  
Dallas, PR China  
Düsseldorf, Germany  
Geneva, Switzerland  
Hamburg, Turkey  
Lima, Peru  
Montreal, Switzerland  
New York, USA  
Osaka, Ecuador  
Seoul, South Korea  
Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt (2000)  
Washington, DC, USA  
Zurich, Switzerland

**A two-month trial subscription. Save up to 60%.**

Try a special, low cost 2-month trial subscription to the International Herald Tribune to enjoy delivery to your home or office every morning AND save up to 60% off the newsstand price.

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	3 MONTHS NEWSSTAND PRICE	2 MONTHS TRIAL PRICE	SAVING
AUSTRIA	ATS	1,350	550	55
BELGIUM	BEF	1,350	550	55
DENMARK	DKK	1,350	550	55
FINLAND	FM	1,350	550	55
FRANCE	FF	1,350	550	55
GERMANY	DEM	1,350	550	55
GREAT BRITAIN	GBP	1,350	550	55
HONG KONG	HKS	1,350	550	55
ISRAEL	NIS	1,350	550	55
JAPAN	YEN	1,350	550	55
MEXICO	MXN	1,350	550	55
NETHERLANDS	FL	1,350	550	55
NORWAY	NOK	1,350	550	55
SPAIN	PTA	1,350	550	55
SWEDEN	SEK	1,350	550	55
SWITZERLAND	CHF	1,350	550	55
USA	DOL	1,350	550	55

FOR OTHER COUNTRIES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.



## ELECTION '98 / Mixed Results in Gubernatorial Races

## Democrats Win California, but Most Key Statehouses Stay Republican

By Todd S. Purdum  
and David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis, a cautious career politician once dismissed as an uncharismatic underdog, gave the Democrats the biggest prize of the midterm election, defeating state Attorney General Dan Lungren to become the 37th governor of California.

Mr. Davis's victory Tuesday over Mr. Lungren, a 52-year-old Republican former congressman from Long Beach, marked only the fourth time this century that a Democrat has won the governorship of the largest state. It put the Democrats in control of all three branches of government in the state capital, Sacramento, and thus control of legislative and congressional redistricting — for the first time since Jerry Brown left office 16 years ago.

The governors of the next eight most populous states will still be Republicans, though. Of the 36 governor's seats up for grabs, Republicans won 23, Democrats 11 and independents 2 (Maine and Minnesota). The Republicans suffered a net loss of one while the Democrats held steady. After swearing in ceremonies next year, there will be 31 Republican governors, 17 Democrats and two independents.

Governor George Bush of Texas was re-elected, winning easily over Gary Mauro, the

state land commissioner; his victory could pave the way for a run for the presidency in 2000. And his brother, Jeb Bush, was elected governor of Florida, meaning that brothers will be serving simultaneously as governor for only the second time. Jeb Bush defeated Lieutenant Governor Kenneth MacKay Jr., Governor Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, is retiring.

Elsewhere in the South, however, Democrats reversed a decades-long trend toward Republican control of governorships, ousting Republican governors in South Carolina and Alabama and retaining a hotly contested seat in Georgia.

On a national level, the main effect of Tuesday's elections for governor may be felt in the states that are likely to gain and lose congressional seats as a result of the 2000 census. The gainers are expected to include California, Arizona, Georgia, Texas, Colorado and Florida. States that may lose seats include Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

In California, Mr. Davis, a 55-year-old Vietnam veteran who won a Bronze Star, pieced together a broad coalition of voters by methodically portraying Mr. Lungren as an extremist outside the mainstream of a fundamentally moderate and increasingly Hispanic electorate concerned about issues such as abortion and the environment. Mr. Davis neutralized Mr. Lungren's crime-fighting credentials by focusing on his own longtime

support of the death penalty. Mervyn Field, a California pollster, said of Mr. Davis, "He's riding the tide of what I'd call contented apathy."

Nearly eight in 10 voters said the state's economic condition was good or excellent, and nearly half said it would stay about the same in the coming year.

In South Carolina, one of the most conservative and normally most Republican states, Jim Hodges, a Democrat and a former state legislator, defeated the Republican governor, David Beasley. In Alabama, Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman, a Democrat, beat Governor Fob James, a Republican.

In both cases, gambling was an issue. Mr. Hodges favored the legalization of video poker in South Carolina, and Mr. Siegelman advocated a lottery in Alabama to raise money for education.

In Georgia, Roy Barnes, a state representative, won the seat being vacated by the Democratic governor, Zell Miller. Mr. Barnes defeated Guy Miller, a Republican businessman who was making his second run for the office.

Democrats also won a close race in Maryland, where Governor Parris Glendening was re-elected.

Republican governors were re-elected in New York, Connecticut, Arkansas, Arizona, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island,

South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Democrats were re-elected in New Hampshire and Vermont.

In the Midwest, seats changed hands in Iowa and Nebraska, where governors are retiring. In Iowa, state Senator Tom Vilsack, a Democrat, was elected to replace the Republican governor, Terry Branstad. In Nebraska, Mayor Mike Johanns of Lincoln, a Republican, was elected to replace Governor Ben Nelson, a Democrat.

Republicans were elected in Ohio and Idaho. The new governor of Ohio is Bob Taft, the son and grandson of senators, while the new governor of Idaho is Senator Dirk Kempthorne.

In Minnesota, voters, in a surprise, chose Jesse Ventura, the Reform Party candidate and a former professional wrestler. He defeated the Democratic state attorney general, Hubert Humphrey 3d, son of the former vice president, and the St. Paul mayor, Norm Coleman, a Republican.

Until Tuesday, the Clinton years had been political disasters for Democrats in the state capitals. When President Bill Clinton took office in January 1993, Democrats held the governorships of 30 states. Republicans held 18, and two governors were independents. But in 1993, Democratic governors were ousted in New Jersey and Virginia.

Eleven more governorships were taken over in the 1994 Republican sweep. And Republicans picked up three more in 1996.



Jesse Ventura, pro wrestler and governor-elect.

## In Minnesota, Big Talk Defeats Bigger Money

By Marc Fisher  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jesse (The Body) Ventura, professional wrestler and radio "shock jock," has apparently won a three-way race for governor of Minnesota, delivering a harsh body blow to the political pros: He would become the nation's first governor to have his own action figure doll.

From out of nowhere, Mr. Ventura, a Porsche-driving populist running under the Reform Party banner, left Mayor Norm Coleman of St. Paul, a Republican, and Hubert Humphrey 3d, a Democrat, the state attorney general and son of the late vice president, bleeding on the mat.

With 92 percent of precincts reporting Wednesday, Mr. Ventura had 714,327 votes, or 37 percent of the total. Mr. Coleman had 661,761 votes, 34 percent, and Mr. Humphrey had 661,609 votes, or 28 percent.

Campaigning with little money for television ads but plenty of name recognition thanks to his wrestling, movie and talk-radio careers, Mr. Ventura at first seemed not to take his own candidacy seriously. He spoke openly of resuming his radio show after Election Day. But as his cut-rate campaign gained in the polls, Mr. Ventura kept the experts on edge with his odd pronouncements — he publicly pondered the merits of legalizing drugs and prostitution — and redubbed himself "The Mind."

This is beyond the expectations that any of us felt, at least I did," an obviously stunned Mr. Ventura told shouting, barking supporters late Tuesday night. "The American Dream lives on in Minnesota as we shocked the world. I'll bet you they're never going to take the people lightly again, are they?" He flashed a sheepish, gap-toothed smile and his shaved head gleamed under the TV lights.

"Governor Body," as he called himself, would be the Reform Party's first governor, facing a state legislature in which his party has not a single representative. Mr. Ventura appears to have little, if any, connection to the Reform Party's creator, Ross Perot, sharing only the spirit of the Texas billionaire's shout against the status quo.

Mr. Ventura's Democratic and Republican opponents raised \$4.3 million for their campaigns; Mr. Ventura spent \$250,000. With support concentrated among young men, he roamed the state demonstrating straight talk and regular habits. He ate big burgers, talked of big tax breaks and quoted the big, deceased thinkers — Jerry Garcia of the Grateful Dead and the Doors' Jim Morrison.

## Great Location for Business Travellers

swissôtel

ISTANBUL  
THE BOSPHORUS

Contact us direct or your travel agent

Telephone: 00 90 212 451 01 01 • Telex: 340 000 000 000 • Fax: 00 90 212 451 01 01 • E-mail: istanbul@swissotel.com • Internet: www.swissotel.com

## Governors

The Associated Press

Here are returns as of 0920 GMT in the races for governor. Winners are marked with an "x." An (I) means incumbent. "Open" means there was no incumbent in the race.

<b>ALABAMA (99%)</b>			
x-Siegelman	D	747,541	58
James	R (I)	542,531	42
<b>ALASKA (96%)</b>			
x-Knowles	D (I)	95,731	65
Lindauer	R	32,229	22
<b>ARIZONA (99%)</b>			
Johnson	D	328,268	36
x-Hull	R (I)	554,353	61
<b>ARKANSAS (94%)</b>			
Bristow	D	261,943	39
x-Huckabee	R (I)	397,039	59
<b>CALIFORNIA (99%) open</b>			
x-Davis	D	4,290,572	58
Lungren	R	2,837,215	38
<b>COLORADO (99%) open</b>			
Schoetler	D	621,801	49
x-Owens	R	626,559	49
<b>CONNECTICUT (99%)</b>			
Kennelly	D	341,671	35
x-Rowland	R (I)	607,597	63
<b>FLORIDA (99%) open</b>			
MacKay	D	1,768,742	45
x-Bush	R	2,179,571	55
<b>GEORGIA (98%) open</b>			
x-Barnes	D	908,083	53
Miller	R	743,243	43
<b>HAWAII (99%)</b>			
x-Cayetano	D (I)	197,639	50
Lingle	R	192,582	49
<b>IDAHO (98%) open</b>			
Huntley	D	269,415	29
x-Kempthorne	R	250,250	28
<b>ILLINOIS (98%) open</b>			
Postand	D	1,557,157	47
x-Ryan	R	1,681,319	51
<b>IOWA (99%) open</b>			
x-Vilsack	D	497,729	52
Lightfoot	R	442,473	47
<b>KANSAS (99%)</b>			
Sawyer	D	163,502	23
x-Graves	R (I)	529,208	73
<b>MAINE (97%)</b>			
Cornolly	D	46,541	12
Loupley	R	73,291	19
x-Angus King	I (I)	226,067	59
<b>MARYLAND (100%)</b>			
x-Glendening	D (I)	826,609	56
Sauerbrey	R	662,554	44
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (95%)</b>			
Harshbarger	D	862,193	48
x-Cellucci	R (I)	918,861	51
<b>MICHIGAN (99%)</b>			
Fieger	D	1,122,275	38
x-Engler	R (I)	1,868,191	62
<b>MINNESOTA (96%) open</b>			
Humphrey	D	565,461	28
Coleman	R	693,448	34
x-Ventura	RP	745,307	37
<b>NEBRASKA (99%) open</b>			
Hoppper	D	236,670	46
x-Johanns	R	277,312	54
<b>NEVADA (97%) open</b>			
Jones	D	181,344	42
x-Gitlin	R	222,698	52
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE (99%)</b>			
x-Shaheen	D	209,626	66
Lucas	R	97,802	31
<b>NEW MEXICO (98%)</b>			
Chavez	D	205,888	46
x-Johnson	R (I)	240,180	54
<b>NEW YORK (98%)</b>			
Vallone	D	1,458,563	33
x-Patki	R (I)	2,395,176	54
<b>OHIO (99%) open</b>			
Fisher	D	1,471,348	45
x-Taft	R	1,650,404	50
<b>OKLAHOMA (100%)</b>			
Boyd	D	364,637	41
x-Keating	R (I)	512,572	58
<b>OREGON (92%)</b>			
x-Kitzhaber	D (I)	265,078	63
Stenzel	R	129,500	31
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (99%)</b>			
Itkin	D	931,810	31
x-Ridge	R (I)	1,726,748	57
<b>RHODE ISLAND (99%)</b>			
York	D	124,435	42
x-Almond	R (I)	150,787	57
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA (99%)</b>			
x-Hodges	D	555,657	53
Beasley	R (I)	473,984	45
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA (99%)</b>			
Himhoff	D	84,789	33
x-Janklow	R (I)	165,181	64
<b>TENNESSEE (100%)</b>			
Hooker	D	287,052	30
x-Sundquist	R (I)	667,689	69
<b>TEXAS (100%)</b>			
Mauro	D	1,157,574	31
x-Bush	R (I)	2,569,195	69
<b>VERMONT (95%)</b>			
x-Dean	D (I)	117,490	56
Dwyer	R	86,571	41
<b>WISCONSIN (96%)</b>			
Garvey	D	658,383	38
x-Thompson	R (I)	1,036,450	60
<b>WYOMING (100%)</b>			
Vinick	D	70,661	40
x-Geringer	R (I)	97,299	56

## 'Dynasty,' the All-Bush Show

## Victories in Texas and Florida Add to Family's Success

By Rick Lyman  
and Mireya Navarro  
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — George Bush set down his peanut butter and raspberry jelly sandwich and wrinkled his nose, as though the aide on the other side of the tiny campaign plane had tossed him liverwurst by mistake. But it wasn't the sandwich. It was that word someone just said.

"Dynasty," he repeated with a sour edge. "In a dynasty, you don't have to earn anything. In a democracy, you've got to earn it."

Mr. Bush, 52, was bouncing around the state on one of the final swings of a steamroller of a campaign that on Tuesday saw him become the first person in Texas history to win consecutive four-year terms as governor of the nation's second-largest state. (Until 1974, Texas governors served two-year terms.) On the same day, his brother, Jeb, 45, won the governorship of Florida, the nation's fourth-largest state, rebounding from a narrow loss in the race for the job four years ago.

Their grandfather was a U.S. senator from Connecticut. Their father was president of the United States.

Maybe it's not a dynasty. But it's not liverwurst, either.

This was supposed to happen four years ago, when Jeb Bush made his first run for governor in Florida. Many close to the family considered the younger brother the more astute politician, and it surprised some that it was the older brother alone who won in 1994.

George Bush said that he has a photograph from his inauguration that he finds himself looking at every now and then. In it, he is taking the oath of office while, in the background, his father can be seen wiping away a tear. "And there, on the other side, is Jeb," he said. "He's looking happy and proud, but also something else, maybe a little sad, too. It's a tough moment, tough for me to look at. I love my brother, you see."

Something else has happened in those intervening years. George Bush had emerged as the front-runner in virtually every poll for the Republican nomination for president in 2000, a goal that he has not yet said he desires but which Tuesday's Bush victories will go a significant way toward making more possible.

"There is no doubt that having two brothers and two sons of a former president as governors of two of the largest and most politically

pivotal states in the country, and one of them as a potential presidential candidate, makes the Bushes one of the most remarkable political families of the 20th century," said Ralph Reed, a Republican strategist in Atlanta.

"It's the legitimate manifestation of a Republican dynasty," said Rich Bonds, a former Republican national chairman who has known the Bush family for many years.

Less clear is what it means to the two states. What's a dynasty to do in the 1990s?

Most government officials and political observers in Austin and Tallahassee believe that it will do neither brother much good at home to have a sibling running another state, no matter how sizable. They will have to make their own way with their own legislatures.

But there is no doubt that if George Bush does decide to run for president, having a brother in the governor's mansion in Tallahassee will be very, very helpful.

It is rare for American political families to produce two governors at the same time, said Stephen Hess, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington who wrote the book, "America's Political Dynasties," in 1966. Usually, he said, such dynasties are centered in a single state — the Tafts of Ohio, the Adamsons of Massachusetts, the Frelingshuysens of New Jersey, the Longs of Louisiana — although there are exceptions, which Mr. Hess calls "free-floating dynasties."

The Kennedys began in Massachusetts, but later made their mark in New York and Maryland. The family that most recently held two governorships at once was the Rockefellers, in New York and Arkansas.

"And when you talk about the Bushes, you are not talking about a family of ward bosses in Chicago," Mr. Hess said. "These folks are U.S. senators, vice president, president, governors of two of the largest states in the country. We're talking about quite a powerhouse. It is sure going to be an advantage if George W. Bush decides he wants to run for president."

Mr. Bush crumpled up the paper that held his sandwich and glanced out the plane's window toward the flat, green fields of north central Texas, striated with wiggling creeks and their bright yellow flood plains.

"We inherited a great name," he said. "It's a great political legacy. It's obviously a political advantage. But to me, the election of two sons as governors is a tribute to George H.W. Bush and Barbara Bush. It's a great tribute to my mom and dad."

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Washington Watershed

WASHINGTON — Anthony Williams, a Harvard-trained, bow-tied technocrat whose no-nonsense management style and assurances of solid fiscal leadership resonated with voters, soundly defeated his Republican challenger, Carol Schwartz, on Tuesday to become the fourth elected mayor of the District of Columbia.

The election marked a watershed for the U.S. capital, ending the Marion Barry era and establishing a white majority on the elected D.C. Council. It came as Senator Lurch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina and the district's nemesis on Capitol Hill, was ousted by the voters and as the district's financial control board stood ready to empower the new mayor with responsibilities that Congress stripped from Mr. Barry last year.

Mr. Williams, the district's former chief financial officer and a central figure in its financial resurrection, won by better than a 2-1 ratio, sweeping to victory in all eight of Washington's wards. His victory was tempered slightly by the lowest turnout in a mayoral general election since 1982. After elections in 1990 and 1994 that drew more than half the registered voters, the turnout Tuesday was just 39 percent.

## Voters Like His Pitch

FRANKFORT, Kentucky — Jim Bunning, a baseball Hall of Famer who pitched two no-hitters, one of them a perfect game for the Philadelphia Phillies in 1964, campaigned in much the same way as he played.

The Republican defeated a fellow Kentucky congressman, Scotty Baesler, a Democrat, on Tuesday for the Senate seat vacated by another Democrat, Wendell Ford. Mr. Bunning got 50 percent of the vote to Mr. Baesler's 49 percent.

Before he was a six-term congressman, Mr. Bunning won 224 games and was known never to be afraid to throw a knuckleball pitch.

During the Senate campaign, he seized on his chairmanship of a House subcommittee on social security to gain control of an issue that

Democrats had hoped to seize. He was blunt and often irascible.

Mr. Bunning was a founder of the baseball players' union and later became a sports agent. His first elective post was as a city councilman in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and he served four years in the state's Senate. He was the Republican nominee for governor in 1983 but lost.

## Bernie Sits This One Out

NEW YORK — Rafael Rivera, a welder, was too busy working. Marty McCarty, a maintenance man, forgot all about it and never registered. Anna Kang, a bank manager, felt she did not have enough information about the candidates.

Bernie, 78, who declined to give his last name, had too much information. "I've seen all their commercials — thank God they won't be on any more," he said as he passed the noon hour on Election Day at the Tree Top Cafe, an Irish bar in Norwood in the northwest Bronx. "I don't believe anything that any of the candidates have said."

For all the closed government offices and a barrage of newspaper and television coverage, Tuesday was just a regular day for many of the millions who did not cast ballots. The heated Senate race in New York state between Alfonse D'Amato, the Republican, and Charles Schumer, the Democrat, was background noise for these people. Many have never voted, though others, like Bernie, said they were sitting out for the first time.

"I've gotten to the point where I don't trust any of them," said Bernie, a retired printer who said he had spent his entire life in the Bronx except for six years in the air force. "Their promises they never keep, watch my lips and all that." (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Judy Malone-Stein, a voter in Houston: "I voted against the Republicans for being such pinheads, for not getting down to issues. It's a dangerous time in this country when people start prying into people's private lives and not taking care of business." (NYT)

EXPERIENCE  
THE  
PENINSULA,  
PERFECTLY  
PACKAGED.

Look for our famous hotels now comes with a choice of tailored packages at the most attractive rates. There's never been a better time to indulge. Please contact us for more information.

THE PENINSULA GROUP

The Peninsula (Hong Kong • Macau • Bangkok • New York • Beverly Hills • Dubai • London • Los Angeles • Manila • Paris • Rome • Singapore • Sydney • Taipei • Tokyo • Vancouver • Vienna • Zurich)

MOVADO.

Watch Chronograph. Solid stainless steel. Shockproof. Push button deployment. Approx. 100 ft. Water resistant to 50 meters.

Monado Watch Company  
Bielleschlagstrasse 8 CH-2540  
Grenchen, Switzerland  
Tel. +41 32 329 36 00  
Fax. +41 32 329 36 01  
www.movado.com



## ASIA/PACIFIC

## American and German Legal Systems Put on Display at Show Trial in China

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Roberta Ramo, a bank teller, was counting money on a summer afternoon last year, when a man with a bandanna over his face and a gun stuck in his belt appeared in front of her with a note: "Fill these here bags in 10 seconds or I'll blow you away."

Thus began a program to teach Chinese jurists about the U.S. and German legal systems.

In front of an audience of judges, legal scholars and prosecutors gathered from throughout China, American and German judges and lawyers tried two identical cases last week in the first moot-court presentation by Westerners for their Chinese counterparts.

The Americans brought in a big American flag and the seal of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois to give their half of the affair an air of authenticity.

The weeklong moot court — in which law students argue hypothetical cases — in a cavernous auditorium in the Beijing Supreme People's Court illustrated recent strides made by China's legal system.

Reform of China's legal system is perhaps one of the hottest topics today among Chinese who are interested in political reform. The Ford Foundation and the American Bar Association, sponsors of the program, had been trying for three years to get China's approval to put on this demonstration.

"This is an important development," said Ms. Ramo, the "bank teller" who actually is a past president of the American Bar Association. "The whole idea of seeing an American courtroom in the Beijing People's Court, well, it's kind of mind-blowing."

China, experts say, still has a long way to go in revising its legal system. The human rights organization Amnesty International estimates that 2,000 people are in jail here for political crimes, 250 of them because of participation in the student-led protests around Tiananmen Square in 1989 that were crushed by the People's Liberation Army.

About 230,000 people are being held in labor camps, and the police retain the power to sentence people to three years in a labor camp without a trial. Torture occurs routinely even though in 1987 China signed the international Conven-

tion Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

A living example of China's legal weakness sat outside the court during the American-German program. There a woman silently tried to protest the sen-

tencing of her son, a minor, to prison, apparently without a public trial. She was chased off by the police.

As is often the case with these exchanges, everybody learns a little about everyone else. In the criminal case, for example, equipped with the same facts, a three-judge German panel convicted a man of bank robbery. An American-style jury of 12, with a prominent

Philippine journalist, American students and a woman who had served as the foreman on a double murder trial in Oakland, California, acquitted him.

Many Chinese in the audience, noting

that their judicial system is closer in form to Germany's in its reliance on judges, expressed amazement at the American jury system and its dependence on common citizens to determine guilt.

"We've grown up with the idea that experts have to decide everything for the betting slips were thrown out by the judge."

The gun was entered as evidence, but

the betting slips were thrown out by the judge.

The American cast of characters seems to have walked straight out of a television serial. Terence MacCarthy is the gruff executive director of the Federal Defender Program in northern Illinois. He played the public defender, tossing out such lines as "Where's the beef?" and "My client is guilty. Guilty of being stupid," to a somewhat uncomprehending Chinese audience.

As the prosecutor, there was Ralph Martin, a Republican district attorney from Suffolk County, Massachusetts.

Mr. Martin recently achieved prominence when his office indicted the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for manslaughter in the drinking death of a college freshman, Scott Krueger. Mr. Martin had the time to make the trip to China because he is running unopposed for re-election.

The purpose of this is to show that the rule of law protects everybody," Mr. Martin said. "As their legal system develops, the Chinese will not just focus on punishment, they will have to begin focusing on protecting rights."

Sometimes during the weeklong seminar, it appeared that the two sides were talking past each other. In a question period following the American moot court, a Chinese jurist asked Mr. MacCarthy a simple question: If you are too conscientious in defending your client, will the police give you any trouble?

Mr. MacCarthy and the other Americans did not seem to understand the point of the question; in China, the police have been known to threaten defense lawyers with jail or beatings.

The Americans seemed more optimistic about recent talk of legal reform than their Chinese colleagues.

Wendy Locks, an American lawyer who is studying China's legal system at Beijing University, listed a series of changes to China's criminal code. One mandates that suspects have a right to see a lawyer. Another protects suspects against torture. A third mandates that prosecutors show suspects a card detailing their rights. "They're trying, they're beginning," Ms. Locks said. "It's all new."

A Chinese legal scholar, listening to Ms. Locks, remarked softly: "They still can do anything they want."

## China Legislature Removes Top Corruption Prosecutors

Director and No. 2 Reportedly 'Violated Discipline'

BEIJING — The Chinese national legislature dismissed the country's top two anti-corruption prosecutors Wednesday, the Xinhua press agency said, highlighting an aggressive effort to bolster Communist rule by eliminating graft.

Luo Ji and Huang Lizi were stripped of their posts as director and deputy director of the anti-corruption bureau of the Supreme People's Procuratorate because they had "violated discipline and are not suited to be prosecutors," Xinhua said. The press agency provided no details of their violations and did not say whether Mr. Luo and Mr. Huang would be charged with any crime.

President Jiang Zemin has acknowledged that rampant corruption threatens the power and prestige of the Communist Party and has described a nationwide anti-graft drive that began in the mid-1990s as a "life and death struggle."

The prosecutors were the most senior officials to be purged since the arrest and conviction on graft charges of the former Beijing mayor, Chen Xitong. Mr. Chen was sentenced in July to 16 years in prison.

Xinhua said the procurator-general, Han Zhuban, had recommended the dismissal of Mr. Luo and Mr. Huang.

Mr. Luo has been a high-profile figure, most famously weeping on national television two years ago as he described his frustrations in trying to battle corruption with inadequate resources.

In a television interview, Mr. Luo also

asserted that unspecified interference had prevented his office from pursuing cases even when there was strong evidence.

President Jiang extended the scope of the campaign in July, ordering the army and armed police to give up their commercial empire, long seen as a hotbed of smuggling. In August, the Supreme Court ordered all courts to "make cleaning up business activities their most serious duties."

A common complaint in business circles is that corrupt police, prosecutors and courts work together to ensure that companies run by relatives or cohorts prevail in business disputes and evade punishment for breaking laws. More than 750 prosecutors have been targeted in the graft crackdown.

■ Dalai Lama's Offer on Sovereignty

The Dalai Lama, starting a key visit to the United States starting Wednesday, is willing to acknowledge that Tibet and Taiwan are parts of China, Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn, based on a weekly interview with a senior aide to the Tibetan spiritual leader.

"Tibet, like Taiwan, is a part of China," the Dalai Lama's private secretary, Kelsang Gyaltzen, was quoted Wednesday as telling Die Woche. The interview was to be published by Die Woche on Thursday.

But this acknowledgment of China's sovereignty is linked to demands that the Chinese government hold "unofficial consultations" with the Dalai Lama, the secretary said.



Zia Jilil, who is said to have passed on a letter about Mr. Anwar, arriving in court.

## Anwar in Cover-Up, Official Says

Politician Tried to Intimidate Witnesses, Investigator Testifies

The Associated Press  
KUALA LUMPUR — The ousted deputy prime minister of Malaysia asked police to intimidate witnesses in an investigation against him, a retired intelligence chief test-

ified Wednesday. The trial of the politician, Anwar Ibrahim, on charges of corruption and sexual misconduct entered its third day with prosecutors trying to prove that Mr. Anwar used his influence as deputy prime minister and finance minister to hide sexual misdeeds.

Mr. Anwar, 51, denies the charges and says they were fabricated because Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad considered him a threat to his 17-year rule.

Mr. Anwar remains popular, and armed riot police guarded the street outside the courthouse Wednesday in case of trouble. A water cannon truck was parked nearby.

As the trial continued, Mohamed Said Awang, former chief of the special branch, the government's top police intelligence unit, told the court that Mr. Anwar had ordered him to arrest two people who had made allegations against Mr. Anwar.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mohamed Said said the special branch had begun an investigation into sexual misconduct by Mr. Anwar in 1992, a year before he was named to his cabinet posts. In August 1997, the investigation turned serious, with two statements accusing Mr. Anwar of adultery and sodomy.

One statement, by Mr. Anwar's personal driver, Azizah Abu Bakar, said Mr. Anwar sodomized him 15 times. The other, by Ummi Hafida Ali,

the sister of Anwar's private secretary, said her brother's wife had had sex with Mr. Anwar.

Mr. Azizah and Mrs. Ummi were detained and questioned, Mr. Mohamed Said said, adding that Mr. Anwar demanded written retractions from them. Mr. Mohamed Said said he secured the retractions and forwarded them to Mr. Mahathir.

Mr. Anwar scribbled furiously on a legal pad during Wednesday's hearing.

Defense lawyers were expected to argue that the charges against Mr. Anwar were based on flimsy poison-pen letters and part of a government conspiracy against him.

Mr. Mahathir dismissed Mr. Anwar on Sept. 2, saying he was morally unfit to be his heir apparent as leader of Malaysia.

The case gained additional drama after Mr. Anwar showed up at his arraignment Sept. 29 with a black eye and bruises. He contended that police beat him after his arrest, though Mr. Mahathir suggested that the wounds might have been self-inflicted.

Tens of thousands of Malaysians have expressed solidarity with Mr. Anwar, participating in street protests since his arrest Sept. 20. One of those demonstrations turned into a riot two weeks ago when police fired tear gas and water cannon at stone-throwing protesters.

## BRIEFLY

## Hong Kong Lawmakers Refuse Motion of Support for Leader

HONG KONG — In a showdown with Hong Kong's chief executive, Tung Chee-hwa, and his administration, lawmakers voted Wednesday to withhold support for his plans for governing Hong Kong.

Pro-democracy lawmakers succeeded in blocking a traditional motion of thanks for Mr. Tung's annual policy address, delivered last month, which outlines his governing strategy for the next 12 months.

In debates last month on the motion, Mr. Tung came under fire for not doing enough to stimulate Hong Kong's sagging economy and to help the unemployed. (AP)

## Vietnam Finds No Corruption Among High-Level Officials

HANOI — Vietnam probed recent allegations of corruption against senior officials, including a member of the Communist Party Politburo, but found no wrongdoing, the country's top anti-graft officer said.

In rare comments about high-level graft, Vietnam's inspector-general of state, Ta Hun Thanh, said corruption was a problem among lower-level officials but that no senior government members were tainted.

Mr. Thanh, speaking in an interview Tuesday, also said government officials had a Dec. 31 deadline to comply with a decree that requires them to declare their personal assets above 50 million dong (\$3,600). (Reuters)

## North Korean Athlete Defects To South Through 3d Country

SEOUL — A North Korean athlete defected to South Korea after seeking political asylum from a third country, a senior official at the Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry here said Wednesday.

He said the athlete, Kim Myong Sop, 23, had been on the run for about a year before finally seeking asylum at a South Korean Embassy in an unnamed third country.

"All we can reveal at the moment is that he is a North Korean athlete and he sought asylum in a third country, which we can't name for diplomatic and security reasons," the official said. (AFP)

## 2 Pakistanis Killed in Clash On a Glacier, India Reports

SRINAGAR, India — Two Pakistani soldiers were killed by Indian troops in separate clashes as their units attacked Indian outposts on a glacier high in the Himalayas, a defense spokesman said Wednesday.

Major P. Purushotham said the Pakistanis fired mortar shells and tried to dig into Indian territory at the northern and southern ends of the Siachen glacier Tuesday.

The clash on Siachen came two days before Indian and Pakistani officials were scheduled to meet in New Delhi for another round of peace talks.

The spokesman claimed it was the seventh Pakistani attack on Siachen in 15 days. There was no immediate comment from Pakistan. (AP)

## For the Record

Chinese couples will find it easier to adopt children under a revised adoption law approved by the legislature Wednesday, state media reported. The revised law reduces the age of prospective Chinese parents from 35 to 30 years, drops a restriction that couples be childless and allows for multiple adoptions, the Xinhua press agency reported. (AP)



THEY'D WALK A MILE — Camel traders gathering in Pushkar, India, for the world's largest camel fair — 30,000 animals for sale or barter.

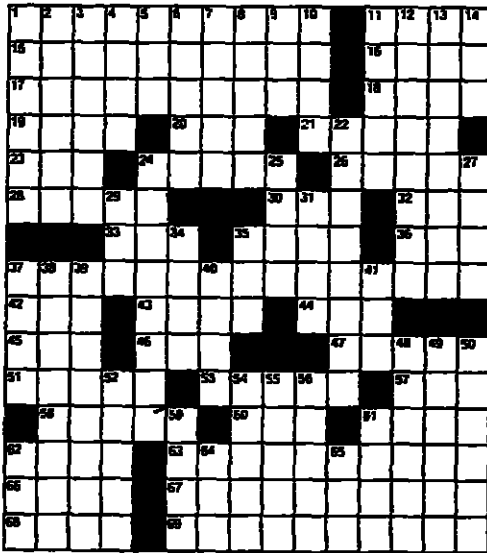
## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sentimental
  - 11 Day of Housewife
  - 15 With 37- and 67-Across, a question
  - 16 Hysterical
  - 17 Sigh
  - 18 Prime the pot
  - 19 Bruse
  - 20 Big night
  - 21 Council of "Today"
  - 23 Pacific's counterpart in W.W. II. Abbr.
  - 24 Detroit's Joe Louis Sports
  - 26 Brings up
  - 28 Tired to keep one's seat
  - 30 Unsatisfying outcome
  - 32 Bee chase?
  - 33 Noise of the lambs
  - 35 Peak seen from the lonesome Sea
  - 36 Well-knit secret, for some
  - 37 See 15-Across
  - 42 Sonority letter
  - 43 Low islands

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 4

KCJONES PER KIL  
IRMONS ALAMEDA  
OGTROT POWERED  
AMS JCPENNEY  
SOAP DEBESIT  
ESENTLEY TONIC  
AUC COUP ROMA  
EIO OWE SPA STR  
CUTS SKID IOU  
ASSET VCAOREWS  
RESEAT ARNO  
MCHAMMER BAT  
CHOPPER MANIPLE  
AIRHOLE ONEFOOT  
NBA SYD NEWVEITH

- DOWN**
- 4 Common girl's middle name
  - 45 See 57-Across
  - 46 Otto's realm: Abbr.
  - 47 Not robust-looking
  - 51 Wise guy
  - 53 Graph measure
  - 57 With 45-Across, try to get
  - 58 Voling groups
  - 60 Oakland sports org. since 1976
  - 61 Amorous skunk
  - 62 It's a wrap
  - 63 Sabotaged, in a way
  - 65 While away the time
  - 67 See 15-Across
  - 68 Western tribe
  - 69 Pilots must pass it
  - 48 Means
  - 49 Driver's switch
  - 50 "You bother!"
  - 52 Double agents
  - 54 Dockworker
  - 55 Having a lot to lose
  - 56 Seine city
  - 59 Brewski
  - 61 British P.M. 1783-1801
  - 62 Asian
  - 64 Excluding
  - 65 High points: Abbr.



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

See our  
International  
Franchises  
every Wednesday  
in The Intermark

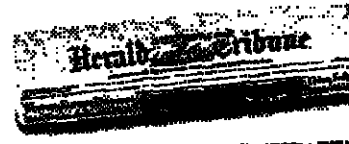
■ How can e-business help governments become more accessible and responsive to citizens?

■ How are governments using network computing to deliver services more efficiently?

If you missed the IHT's recent sponsored page on

**BUSINESS TO e-BUSINESS: GOVERNMENT**

For e-mail your mailing address for a free reprint.  
Fax: +33 1 41 43 92 13 / E-Mail: supplements@iht.com



Don't miss the upcoming  
Sponsored Section on

**Charming  
Neighborhoods  
in Europe**

on November 7, 1998



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## China Wants TV In Every Village

SHANGHAI — China plans to beam television into every village by the end of the century, a senior official said Wednesday.

Television covers 88 percent of China's 1.2 billion people, but does not yet reach many poor and remote rural areas, said Tian Congming, head of the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television.

"Positive steps are being taken to ensure that we reach the goal of every village having access to radio and television broadcasts by the end of the century," Mr. Tian told a broadcast industry meeting.

China had 923 television stations at the end of last year. It had 1,363 radio stations, serving 86 percent of the population, the official said.







## ELECTION '98 / For Democrats, a New Lease on Life



Jazz Hill of the Viejas Indians leading applause over approval of continued tribal control over casinos.

## In Referendums, Americans Push Government Back

NEW YORK — Americans have spoken out on the basics: life, death and taxes. And their message to the government is simple — leave us alone.

Voters casting ballots Tuesday on 235 statewide initiatives said they did not want the government to intrude in their lives, whether to limit abortions, deny medicinal marijuana to the seriously ill, or tell people where they could gamble.

Some also said "no" to one of the most divisive political issues of the '90s: affirmative action. Washington state, following a similar move by California two years ago, approved a measure to ban racial or sex preferences in government hiring and contracts and college admissions. "They are clearly saying, 'We want to treat everybody equally,'" said Ward Connerly, the California business leader whose organization spearheaded passage of that state's measure and helped plan and finance the Washington effort.

John Carlson, the conservative political commentator who led the campaign, said voters wanted to "look beyond what makes us different."

Election Day also brought big victories to a group whose previous election gains were stalled in courts: supporters of medical marijuana.

Voters in Alaska, Arizona, Nevada and Washington state approved the medical use of marijuana, which advocates say can help ease pain and nausea.

Nevada passed a constitutional amendment approving its use pending a second "yes" vote in 2000. Washington's endorsement came a year after voters vetoed a broader plan that some say would have left the door open to legalizing other drugs.

"We worked hard," said Rob Killian, the Seattle physician who sponsored the Washington measure, "to bring back a very tightly worded, specific medical marijuana initiative. It's a model for the rest of the country."

Arizona voters reaffirmed their 1996 approval of a plan that makes legal the prescribing of medical marijuana and some other illegal drugs for seriously ill patients.

The Alaskan measure will shield users from most state and local laws that forbid possession while protecting doctors who recommend its use.

In Oregon, where two-thirds of people vote by absentee ballot, early returns indicated medical marijuana would pass there, too, but the vote on a similar initiative in Washington, D.C., remained unknown. Election officials opted to keep results under cover because Congress, which controls the capital's budget, opposes legalization and cut funding for the initiative after it appeared on the ballot.

Gambling supporters also were dealt a winning hand on Election Day.

Indian tribes in California won broad voter approval to continue running their casinos unhampered by state control. This marks "the first time that wealthy business interests have not been allowed to sacrifice the lives of Indians and future Indians to satisfy their greed," said Anthony Pico, chairman of the Viejas tribe in San Diego County.

Missouri voters approved lucrative slot machines on the so-called boats in moats. At issue was a 1997 state Supreme Court decision that the Missouri constitution did not permit slots on the boats, which are tethered in manmade lagoons, and that such games of chance could be played only on the main channels of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

Hunting and animal rights activists could both call themselves winners.

Cockfights were banned in Missouri and Arizona. California approved a ban on body-gripping steel traps to capture fur-bearing animals and outlawed the sale or export of horses intended to be slaughtered for human consumption.

But Alaskans rejected a ban on wolf snares. Ohioans turned back a ban on the hunting of mourning doves and Minnesota became only the second state in the nation to pass constitutional protections for hunting and fishing.

Voters also dealt with two issues that have constantly been in the courts — abortion and the right to die.

Washington and Colorado rejected proposals to restrict the late-term procedure known by opponents as "partial-birth abortions," but Colorado approved parental notification for minors seeking abortions.

Michigan, meanwhile, rejected a plan that would have made the state — home to Dr. Jack Kevorkian — the second in the nation with legalized physician-assisted suicide. Oregon remains the only state where doctors can prescribe lethal doses.

Gay rights advocates suffered setbacks from the voters. Hawaii moved closer to banning same-sex marriage, giving state lawmakers the go-ahead to write a prohibitive law. Alaskans voted a gay-marriage ban into their constitution.

South Carolina, meanwhile, erased the state's 103-year-old constitutional ban on interracial marriage.

Taxes figured prominently in several states. South Dakotans rejected a plan to prevent property tax revenues from financing schools. Nebraskans vetoed a proposal to limit the amount of money state and local governments could raise through taxes, and Coloradans said "no" to income-tax credit for parents of school-age children, whether in public or private school or taught at home.

Massachusetts and Arizona agreed to give political candidates substantial public money if they voluntarily limit their spending and raise certain small contributions.

The Denver Broncos will get a new football stadium. The San Diego Padres will get a new ballpark. And Cincinnati voters removed an obstacle to a new stadium.

And Iowa and Florida became the first states in 22 years to pass measures acknowledging women's equality, while New Hampshire retained all male pronouns in its constitution — despite having a female governor.

## Europeans Hail Result as Reprieve for President

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — International commentators hailed President Bill Clinton's political reprieve Wednesday, saying that gains by Democrats in the U.S. elections would enable the president to put the Monica Lewinsky scandal behind him and get on with world business.

French Minister Hubert Vedrine said the outcome of the vote would strengthen Mr. Clinton's hand in foreign affairs and assure continuity in Washington.

"Clinton's mandate runs for another two years and we can continue to work with a partner we know well," Mr. Vedrine said. "The situation is more predictable than it would have been if there had been big changes in these elections. We know the foreign policy of President Clinton and Albright. We know what ground we're on."

Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain, a strong supporter of the president, was quick to phone Mr. Clinton to congratulate him on the results, a spokesman said. "The result seems to show that provided political leaders focus on the things that matter to people, govern from the center and deliver, then their people stand by them," the spokesman added.

Gordon Adams, deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said the result would strengthen Mr. Clinton's hand abroad. "Even under the cloud of impeachment and electoral uncertainty, he played a weak hand masterfully in recent weeks with the Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement, the Kosovo deal and obtaining extra funding for the International Monetary Fund from a reluctant Congress," Mr. Adams, a former White House official, told Reuters. "The big test now is what he does about Iraq."

Analysts said the result would enable Mr. Clinton to deal forcibly with President Saddam Hussein if the Iraqi leader continued to block United Nations arms inspectors.

Europeans, who are accustomed to turning a blind eye to the peccadilloes of their leaders, have watched the development of the Lewinsky scandal with bemusement, and several commentators said the fact that American voters had disregarded the affair showed political maturity and good sense.

The Spanish monarchist daily ABC said the Lewinsky scandal was undoubtedly the reason why so many Americans abstained from voting.

ABC also said the relatively poor showing of the Republicans put the future of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, in some doubt.

"He could be on his way to the back benches," said London's Daily Telegraph, adding that the election bodes ill for Mr. Gingrich's plans to

run for the presidency in 2000.

Several newspapers said the election results would put pressure on the Republicans to curtail the impeachment inquiry against Mr. Clinton, perhaps substituting it with formal censure plus a fine.

The Brussels daily Le Soir said the victory of former President George Bush's sons in the Texas and Florida gubernatorial races marked the emergence of a "Republican Party with a human face" that had wrested the votes of blacks, Latinos and women from the Democrats.

The Republican Party, which was counting on Americans to sanction Mr. Clinton for his behavior in the Lewinsky affair, has suffered a political defeat, said the French daily Le Monde. Mr. Clinton "was able to convince his fellow citizens not to confuse his sexual extravaganzas, which belong to his private life, with the overall record of his presidency, which mitigated in his favor."



## CLINTON: President Seeks End to 'Partisanship'

Continued from Page 1

same, 55-45, but in the House the Republicans lost 5 seats, giving them a total of 223 of the 435. With one race still undecided, Democrats had 210 seats won. There is one independent.

The Democrats' surprise gains in Tuesday's voting did not yield the 11 seats they needed to wrest control from the Republicans and put the issue of impeachment to rest for good.

Nonetheless, the Republicans, while savoring a few key victories, seemed thrown off balance by the overall result. And the leadership of Mr. Gingrich, the Georgia Republican, who had appeared to have a solid hold on the office of speaker, was being questioned in the aftermath of the election.

For Mr. Clinton, who has a history of comebacks from the political brink, there was an unmistakable sense of shifting atmospheres. Even if the Republican-controlled House of Representatives approves articles of impeachment against him, which now appears far less likely than a few weeks ago, Republicans lack the votes in the Senate to convict him.

Democrats were energized by the sense that they had scored a moral victory, defying the historic pattern of substantial losses for the party controlling the White House in the sixth year of a presidency.

Mr. Clinton refused to portray the results as a personal vindication. They were, he said, a vindication of "the general policy of trying progress before partisanship," and of "putting to find ways to bring people together rather than to divide them."

He announced that the administration would play host to a conference early next month on ways to rescue the Social Security system from insolvency in the next century.

He had discussed the issue earlier with Vice President Al Gore and his top economic advisers.

"That will dominate the congressional agenda" for the year, said a senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, Paul Begala.

Mr. Clinton listed other legislative priorities as well, in most cases involving issues on which Democrats suffered setbacks this year: regulating health maintenance organizations to protect patients' rights, allocating federal money to build schools, increasing the minimum wage and passing campaign finance reform legislation.

He said he had spoken to both Democratic and Republican congressional leaders "to ask them to join us in this effort."

"We will only be able to do this if we reach across party lines," Mr. Clinton said. Tuesday's election "makes it clear that the American people expect us to do it."

Some Republicans, who said the party's candidates suffered because they lacked clear and compelling issues, said they would now try to regain momentum by pushing some of their top priorities, notably a tax cut.

Disarray among the Republican leadership, however, and a sense that voters rewarded candidates nationwide for their pragmatism and moderation, may aid the Democrats' cause.

But with the divided government and a lame-duck president, few bold initiatives are likely to emerge next year, analysts say, and even fewer in 2000, a presidential election year.

Some leading Republicans said they thought Mr. Gingrich's position as speaker was not in danger. But one of them, Representative John Linder of Georgia, predicted that there would be "some very stern conversations" between the party's rank-and-file and its leaders.

There were complaints about Republicans' eleventh-hour decision to spend millions of dollars on advertisements raising the Clinton sex scandal, a decision that Mr. Gingrich had endorsed.

Before Tuesday, the White House exuded caution about viewing the elections as a referendum on the impeachment question. For all Mr. Clinton's caution, White House advisers expressed an unmistakable sense of vindication.

"We've felt all along that the public wanted this wrapped up and did not want the president removed from office," one White House official said. "Nothing in the election counters that belief."

Even some of Mr. Clinton's more virulent critics acknowledged that momentum for impeachment would be lessened by Tuesday's results. "That may happen," with more members of the new Congress opposing impeachment, said Representative Bob Barr of Georgia.

No Republican, however, was heard to call for a short-circuiting of the impeachment process.

"They've got a job to do," Mr. Linder said of the Judiciary Committee. "They will go through the evidence they have and have hearings."

Democrats were mostly careful Wednesday not to be seen as lecturing to members of the Judiciary Committee, who will meet later this month to consider whether to bring articles of impeachment against Mr. Clinton. But they made it clear that the voters, in their minds, had called for an end to consideration of impeachment.

"Americans had a choice," Vice President Al Gore said. "The American people said, 'Get back to work on the people's business,' and that's what we're doing here."

He said he expected members of the committee to "take into account the message they received from the American people."

Mr. Linder said he thought his party had suffered from the lack of a "clear message" to voters.

Looking to the new Congress, he said that "if we do a bold tax bill early in the year, I think we'll get back on our feet."

Mr. Clinton had resisted Republican pressure for a substantial tax cut this year, saying he wanted to preserve the budget surplus to help keep the Social Security system from falling into insolvency.

Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott said, "We need to talk more as Republicans about our commitment to tax cuts and growth and local control of education."

For President Bill Clinton, who has a history of comebacks from the political brink, there is an unmistakable sense of shifting atmospheres.

## COMFORT: Strong Vote Against Impeachment

Continued from Page 1

fair dismayed the White House last summer. "And the president is associated with the good times, so it will be hard to take him out, unless they can make a very strong case."

Good economic times benefited incumbents of both parties, but no one profited more than the Republican governors of major states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Texas. Governor George W. Bush of Texas not only rolled up more than two-thirds of the vote but also carried in his candidate for lieutenant governor, Rick Perry, which will give Mr. Bush the freedom to seek the presidential nomination in 2000, as many expect him to do.

Mr. Bush's younger brother, Jeb Bush, won the Florida governorship on his second try for the office, making it a banner evening for their father, former President George Bush.

Few other Republicans had much to smile about, however. As returns rolled in and it became evident that black and union voters had turned out in large numbers, the sigh of relief from Democrats was louder than the muted cheers Republicans mustered for scattered House and Senate pickups.

"Six weeks ago," said Senator Richard Durbin, Democrat of Illinois, "we closed the doors to the Democratic caucus and assigned seats in the lifeboats. Now, most of our people are back, and it looks like the Republicans have been tossed a hot stove on impeachment."

Representative David Dreier, Republican of California, the incoming chairman of the House Rules Committee and an ally of the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said Republicans would not drop the impeachment process but would speed it up.

"The process will begin in the Judiciary Committee next Monday," Mr. Dreier said, "but we understand people want us to move as expeditiously as possible. The message has come through loud and clear. No Republicans are going to want to drag this out."

Exit polls made it clear that Mr. Clinton's fate was not the overriding factor in the voting. Six out of 10 voters said they were sending no message on impeachment; 20 percent said they wanted to signal opposition to the president; 19 percent, to express their support.

But by using some of the final campaign advertising to publicize their intention to pursue the case against Mr. Clinton, Republicans appear to have inadvertently bolstered Democratic efforts to turn out African-American and Hispanic voters, the president's most loyal constituencies. Together, they cast 16 percent of the votes Tuesday, up from 12 percent in 1994.

Targeted efforts by labor unions to contact their members paid off even more dramatically. Union households supplied 22 percent of the votes, compared with 14 percent in 1994. Republicans saw their share of the union vote decline from 40 percent to 33 percent.

The defeats of Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, who held televised hearings on Whitewater, and Lauch Faircloth,

Republican of North Carolina, a personal friend and political ally of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, were particularly sweet revenge for the White House.

But for the longer term — and especially for Vice President Al Gore's hopes of succeeding Mr. Clinton in 2000 — nothing was more important than the easy victory of the California lieutenant governor Gray Davis, a Democrat, over the Republican state attorney general, Dan Lungren, for the governorship.

The departing governor, Pete Wilson, a Republican, may try a second time for the Re-

publican presidential nomination, but for now the state party that has regularly paced the national Republican Party in leadership seems out of gas.

Four of the last five Republican presidential victories were furnished by Californians, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan. The fifth came from Mr. Reagan's vice president, George Bush.

Conservatives had tabbed Mr. Lungren, an ally of Mr. Gingrich's in Mr. Lungren's year in Congress, as a future national standard-bearer. But now, questions are being raised about whether the tough-on-crime, anti-abortion positions that Mr. Lungren espoused in his campaign had been fatal to his chances.

Ken Khashigian, who ran the California campaign for the 1996 Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, said:

"Some will say — and rightfully so — that there has to be some reasonableness in our rhetoric and some acknowledgment of the symbolic value of certain things. It doesn't mean we have to become mushy moderates."

"But we have work to do with Republican women, young people and Hispanics," Mr. Khashigian said.

While Mr. Gingrich told his Georgia constituents that Republicans had made history by apparently holding their House majority for three successive Congresses for the first time in three-quarters of a century, the Cal-

ifornia results raised questions about the capacity of the Republican Party to prevail in the next century, when more states will begin to acquire California's ethnic and racial diversity.

But Mr. Gingrich has more pressing problems. The continuing narrow margin of control leaves the speaker struggling to keep intact a majority that includes a vocal conservative faction that wants to see more of the "revolution" its members promised the country in 1994 and an opposing bloc of moderates who want their party to return to the middle of the road.

Before the returns came in, a House Republican leadership aide said, "Gaining 15 or 20 seats would make our life incredibly easier. It would allow us to push our agenda forward while some of our moderate members voted their own districts the other way."

Without that kind of pickup, a White House legislative strategist said, Republicans will probably continue to face the sort of internal splits that made it possible for Mr. Clinton to outmaneuver them in the end-of-the-session budget negotiations.

"It's a House problem, but it carries over to the Senate," the strategist said, "because the compromises Senate Republicans are willing to make are rejected by conservatives in the House."

"And in the end, we have to give them less than they could get from us if they were united."

Despite the fact that the House will see first on any impeachment move, White House concerns focused mainly on the Senate elections.

If Republicans had gained five seats for a filibuster-proof 60 senators, the president's main line of defense against Republican legislation would have been breached.

Senator Dan Coats, Republican of Indiana, said early Tuesday evening, "Getting to 60 would make a huge psychological difference."

Instead, said Senator Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, "If we lose no more than one seat next year, we're in good shape to make Tom Daschle the majority leader in 2000." Mr. Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, is now the Senate minority leader.

In the year 2000, Republicans must defend 19 Senate seats, the Democrats 14.

when voters rebelled against incumbents and handed control of the House to Republicans for the first time in 40 years. Two years ago Mr. Clinton was re-elected, and some voters said they were disturbed by what they viewed as the extremism of Representative Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, and the new Republican majority.

Many races were so close that they were not decided until well past midnight. While Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky was a subtext for the entire election season, voters leaving the polls said they were not particularly driven by the scandal one way or another.

Officials of both parties had been concerned about spotty turnout. In the end, fewer than 60 million of 100 million eligible voters went to the polls.

It was a marked contrast to four years ago,

## VOTE: Republicans See House Majority Whittled Away and Democrats Capture Some Governorships

Continued from Page 1

expected turnout among black voters. In South Carolina, Jim Hodges, a former Democratic state representative, ousted Governor David Beasley, a rising star in his party who was chairman of the Republican Governors Association. That state's Democratic senator, Ernest Hollings, turned back a vigorous challenge from Representative Bob Inglis, a Republican.

In Alabama, Lieutenant Governor Don Siegelman, a Democrat, toppled Governor Fob James, a Republican. And in a race to replace Governor Zell Miller of Georgia, a Democrat, Roy Barnes, a Democratic state legislator, defeated Guy Millner, a Republican businessman.

In Maryland, Governor Parris Glendening, a Democrat, fought off a tough challenge in a rematch with Ellen Sauerbrey. The Maryland contest was so competitive that Mr. Clinton, in his last political trip of the campaign, traveled to Baltimore on Sunday to implore Democrats to vote.

Still, the Republicans did pile up some important victory Tuesday. In Illinois, Peter Fitzgerald, a wealthy state senator, ousted Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, a Democrat.

Republicans also maintained their domination of governorships around the country. Jeb Bush, the younger son of former President George Bush, won the Florida governorship in his second try for the office, building something of a political dynasty.

His brother, Governor George Bush of Texas, was re-elected by a wide margin, so-

lifying his position as the early favorite among many in his party for the Republican presidential nomination in 2000. It was the first time in 24 years that a governor of either party had been re-elected to a consecutive term in Texas.

Other incumbent Republicans who were re-elected governors of major states, some of whom also have presidential ambitions, were George Pataki of New York, Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and John Engler of Michigan.

Voters were hard-pressed to describe an overarching issue on which they based their vote. In interviews as they left their polling stations, voters cited many issues that moved them to vote.

It was a marked contrast to four years ago,

when voters rebelled against incumbents and handed control of the House to Republicans for the first time in 40 years. Two years ago Mr. Clinton was re-elected, and some voters said they were disturbed by what they viewed as the extremism of Representative Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, and the new Republican majority.

Many races were so close that they were not decided until well past midnight. While Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky was a subtext for the entire election season, voters leaving the polls said they were not particularly driven by the scandal one way or another.

Officials of both parties had been concerned about spotty turnout. In the end, fewer than 60 million of 100 million eligible voters went to the polls.

It was a marked contrast to four years ago,

when voters rebelled against incumbents and handed control of the House to Republicans for the first time in 40 years. Two years ago Mr. Clinton was re-elected, and some voters said they were disturbed by what they viewed as the extremism of Representative Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House, and the new Republican majority.

Many races were so close that they were not decided until well past midnight. While Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky was a subtext for the entire election season, voters leaving the polls said they were not particularly driven by the scandal one way or another.

Officials of both parties had been concerned about spotty turnout. In the end, fewer than 60 million of 100 million eligible voters went to the polls.



ident

residency in 2000.  
newspapers said the  
would put pressure on  
to curtail the in-  
quiry against Mr. Clinton  
substituting it with  
sure plus a fine.  
sells daily Le Soir said  
of former President  
ch's sons in the Texas ad-  
heritorial races making  
ence of a "Republican  
a human face" that let  
e votes of blacks, Latin  
n from the Democrats.  
Republican Party, which  
in Americans, which was  
for his behavior in the  
affair, has suffered a pol-  
said the French daily Le  
Mr. Clinton "was able to  
his fellow citizens not  
sexual extravagance  
long to his private life, with  
record of his presidency  
tigated in his favor."

Impeachment

nomination, but for now  
at has regularly paced the  
Party in leadership since

five Republican pro-  
were furnished by Califor-  
nians, and Ronald Reagan  
Mr. Reagan's vice presi-

had tabbed Mr. Lungen, a  
ally in Mr. Lungen's year  
a future national stand-  
questions are being raised  
the tough-on-crime, ad-  
is that Mr. Lungen's ex-  
sign had been fatal to his

who ran the California  
1999 Republican presi-  
Dele, said.

and rightfully so—the  
some reasonableness in  
these acknowledgments of  
of certain things. It doesn't  
to become mushy mod-

work to do with Republi-  
people and Hispanics." Mr.

independ told his Georgia  
perpetrators had made his-  
to say that House major-  
the Congress for the first  
quarters of a century, the Cal-

I mean we have to  
mushy moderates.  
have work to do with  
an women, young  
and Hispanics."

questions about the  
Republican Party to prevail in the  
where more states will begin to  
white's status and racial di-

has made a prevailing prob-  
margin of con-  
speakers struggling to keep  
that makes a vocal con-  
that wants to see more of the

promised the  
and all opposing bloc of  
want their party to return

came in a House  
and a "Gaming the  
the House, the visibly eas-  
the House agenda forward

members vote  
the effect was  
the White House  
Republicans on  
the sort of mem-

Mr. Clinton  
the end of the ses-

but it carries over  
because it's not "because  
Republicans are willing  
to make the conservatives in it

we have to give them  
and then we can't do it

the House will be  
White House  
Senate

gained five seats for  
the president, the president  
of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

of the House, the president  
of the Senate, the president  
of the House, the president

# A MESSAGE FROM THE CHRISTIANS OF EGYPT

The Christians of Egypt denounce the continuous attempts of hostile dark forces against Egypt that play on the religious sentiments of foreign communities outside Egypt.

These attempts are targeted to spread false claims of persecution against Copts in Egypt, while in reality Copts practice their religion freely in Egypt, they build their churches in spite of the bureaucracy. Copts and Muslims are very friendly towards one another, and are completely integrated socially. The presence of outstanding Copt-owned business groups and pillars of the society is evident proof.

If there are any minor issues related to the treatment of Copts in Egypt, they are due to individuals and can not be attributed to government policy. On the contrary, the government positively interferes in many of these issues.

The Copts of Egypt resent the outsiders' manipulation of a false cause under their name to disfigure the image of the people and government of Egypt before the international community.

This statement has been signed by more than 2000 from the most prominent writers, journalists, businessmen, lawyers, physicians, entertainers, performers, etc. of the Christians of Egypt.

• NABIL SAMUEL ABADIR  
President of the Association of Coptic Entrepreneurs in Egypt

• KAMEL EL-SAYED  
Minister of Police

• ENAGHED ATEYA  
Chief Editor of Al-Ahram Magazine

• ANTON KASSER BELLAH  
Minister of Education

• HANAN BESHARA  
Minister of Health

• SAMIR FAHIM  
President of the Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development

• President of the Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development  
Member of the Egyptian Council of State and the Parliament of National Unity  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHABBOUR  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM CHAFIK GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• ABRAHAM GHAMRA  
Minister of Education

• RAMY LAKAH  
Businessman

• SHERIF FOUAD NAGUIB  
Surgeon

• NASR A. NASR  
General Supervisor Ministry of Education

• ADEL YOUSSEF RIAD  
Prof. at Ain Shams Univ.

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

• AMR RAM RIAD  
Minister of Education

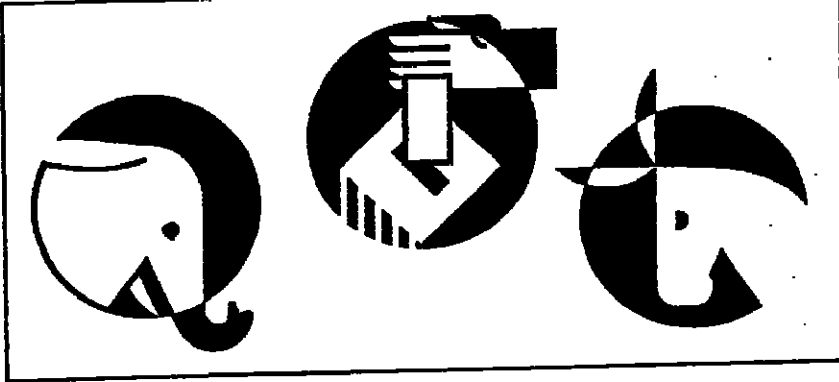
For more information please call: Tel: 202 4155625 Fax: 202 4155624  
68, El Margharia St. Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt  
www.2000egypt.com



ELECTIONS '98 / House of Representatives

The Associated Press  
Here are the latest returns in the 435 races for U.S. House. The winners are marked with an "x".

ALABAMA		
x-Sonny Callahan	D	Uncontested
Joe Fenderson	R	58,075 31
x-Terry Everett	D	131,216 69
Joe Tamm	R	73,296 42
x-Sonny Callahan	D	101,490 58
Don Bevil	D	82,045 44
x-Robert Adair	D	106,577 56
Gil Ann	D	134,696 70
x-Bud Cramer	D	136,507 70
Gil Ann	D	134,696 70
Donna W-Smiley	D	57,448 28
x-Spencer Bachus	R	145,720 72
x-Earl Hilliard	D	Uncontested
At Large (97%)	D	65,906 35
Jim Duncan	R	118,837 63
x-Don Young	R	Uncontested
ARIZONA		
David Mendez	D	47,282 36
x-Matt Salmon	R	84,148 64
Ed Pastor	D	48,131 37
Ed Barron	R	20,303 28
Stuart Stark	D	61,482 33
x-Bob Stump	R	124,165 67
Eric Ehasz	D	48,820 32
x-John Shadegg	R	83,736 64
Tom Volny	D	65,870 45
x-Jim Kolbe	R	74,252 51
Steve Owens	R	81,944 45
x-J.D. Hayworth	R	96,047 52
x-Marion Berry	D	Uncontested
Phil Snyder	D	100,281 58
Phil Wyck	D	72,749 42
x-Ann Hutchinson	D	154,592 81
Ralph Furber	R	36,850 19
Judy Smith	D	68,139 42
x-Jay Dickey	R	92,194 58
x-Mike Thompson	D	110,099 62
Mark Luce	D	58,104 33
Roberts Braden	D	64,254 34
x-Wally Herger	R	115,120 61
Sandra Dunn	D	81,211 45
x-Douglas Ose	D	95,551 53
David Shapiro	D	76,071 35
x-John Doolittle	D	136,946 62
x-Robert Mass	D	123,087 72
Robert Dismore	D	44,464 26
x-Lynn Woolsey	D	144,598 68
Ken McCallister	D	63,481 26
x-George Miller	D	117,423 77
Norman Reico	D	33,534 23
x-Nancy Pelosi	D	119,583 86
David Lutz	D	16,053 12
x-Barbara Loefer	D	126,332 83
Chalmer Sanders	D	19,978 13
x-Elton Tauscher	D	114,938 53
Charles Ball	R	94,200 44
Robert Figueroa	D	52,491 36
x-Richard Pombo	R	86,307 61
x-Tom Lantos	D	106,661 74
Robert Evans	D	30,094 21
x-Fortney Pease	D	91,911 71
James Gohmert	R	34,496 27
x-Anna Escobedo Cabral	D	111,973 69
John "Chris" Hanger	D	46,343 28
x-Lance Lincoln	D	61,018 38
x-Tom Campbell	D	96,493 50
Dick Lasker	D	73,689 73
x-Zoe Lofgren	D	23,737 23
James Hays	D	91,687 64
x-San Francisco	D	46,358 33
Linda McClamp	D	105,434 87
x-Gary Costello	D	104,134 83
Linda Degen	D	15,034 13
x-George Radanovich	D	110,103 80
Jonathan Richter	D	28,266 20
x-Cal Dooley	D	50,637 61
Chiff Unruh	D	32,590 39
x-Bill Thomas	D	107,913 80
John Evans	D	28,846 21
x-Louis Capps	D	85,548 55
Tom Bordonaro	D	68,669 43
Daniel Gonzalez	D	53,641 40
x-Ellon Gallegry	D	79,420 60
x-Brad Sherman	D	89,928 58
Randy Hoffman	D	58,842 38
x-Howard Meehan	D	101,019 75
Bruce Acker	D	34,571 25
x-Howard Berman	D	62,099 82
Maria Amodeo	D	4,386 6
Barry Gordon	D	65,413 47
James Rogin	D	70,210 50
James Nelson	D	55,626 39
x-David Dreier	D	81,314 58
Henry Waxman	D	116,213 74
Mike Githlin	D	34,871 22
x-Kavir Borel	D	52,328 82
Patricia Jean Parker	D	11,677 18
x-Manuel Martinez	D	55,402 71
Frank Moreno	D	17,621 22
x-Julian Dixon	D	100,291 87
Larry Ardo	D	12,881 11
Vello Milosavljevic	D	2,339 2
x-Lucille Roybal-Allard	D	39,708 87
Wayne Miller	D	5,736 13
x-Grace Napolitano	D	69,598 68
Edward Perez	D	29,252 28
x-Maxine Waters	D	71,111 89
Gordon Mege	D	13,444 11
James Hahn	D	75,434 47
x-Steven Kuykendall	D	78,686 49
x-Juanita M-McDonald	D	68,381 85
Sam Lankford	D	11,203 15
x-Peter Matthews	D	54,012 44
x-Sue Horn	D	64,083 53
Cory Groom	D	47,428 34
x-Ed Royce	D	87,262 63
Robert Conway	D	45,736 32
x-Jerry Lewis	D	92,991 63
Ellen Ammen	D	47,785 41
x-Gary Miller	D	61,725 53
x-George Brown	D	39,297 35
Elia Proulx	D	43,091 40
Mike Rayburn	D	51,017 38
x-Ken Calvert	D	74,226 55
Reynolds	D	32,872 36
x-Mary Bono	D	88,079 60
Patricia Neal	D	32,421 38
x-Dana Rohrabacher	D	81,680 58
x-Loretta Sanchez	D	40,346 36
Robert Dornan	D	28,227 29
x-Christina Avales	D	50,354 30
x-Christopher Cox	D	114,454 67
Sharon Packard	D	114,022 67
Sharon Miles	D	19,203 13
Christine Kehoe	D	72,510 46
x-Brian Bilbray	D	76,566 49
x-Bob Filner	D	Uncontested
Daniel Kriple	D	60,330 35
x-Randy Cunningham	D	106,086 61
x-Duncan Hunter	D	100,424 76
Lynn Badler	D	19,027 14
x-Diana DeGette	D	116,544 67
Nancy McCammon	D	52,401 30
x-Mark Udall	D	119,530 47
Bob Greenleaf	D	108,579 47
Robert Kelley	D	69,090 31
x-Scott McInnis	D	146,220 66
Susan Kirkpatrick	D	75,588 40



CONNECTICUT		
x-John Larson	D	80,992 59
Kewin O'Connor	R	55,874 41
x-Sam Gejdenson	D	90,000 61
Gary Koval	D	31,687 35
x-Rosa DeLauro	D	107,999 71
Martin Rost	D	41,782 28
Jonathan Kantorowicz	D	40,047 31
x-Christopher Shays	D	89,816 68
x-James Maloney	D	70,409 50
Mark Nielsen	D	67,087 48
Charles Kocoff	D	57,816 38
x-Nicholas Johnson	D	89,051 59
DELAWARE		
Donna Williams	D	57,847 32
x-Michael Castle	D	120,605 66
FLORIDA		
x-Joe Scarborough	D	Uncontested
x-Allen Boyd	D	Uncontested
Corrine Brown	D	66,363 56
Bill Randall	D	53,075 44
x-Timothy W. G. Powell	D	Uncontested
x-Karen Thurman	D	131,982 66
Jack Gargan	D	67,087 34
GEORGIA		
x-Clifford Stearns	D	Uncontested
x-John Mica	D	Uncontested
Al Krulick	D	54,187 34
x-Mike McClellan	D	104,146 66
x-Michael Bilirakis	D	Uncontested
x-Bill Young	D	Uncontested
x-Jim Davis	D	85,167 65
Joe Chulian	D	46,107 35
x-Charles Canady	D	Uncontested
x-Dan Miller	D	Uncontested
x-Porter Goss	D	Uncontested
David Golding	D	75,639 37
x-Dave Welton	D	129,232 63
x-Mark Foley	D	Uncontested
x-Carrie Meek	D	Uncontested
x-Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	D	Uncontested
x-Peter Wexler	D	Uncontested
x-Peter Deutch	D	Uncontested
Patrick Cusack	D	28,378 25
x-Linda Diaz-Balart	D	84,003 75
x-Clay Shaw	D	Uncontested
x-Alice Hastings	D	Uncontested
x-Jack Kingston	D	Uncontested
x-Sanford Bishop	D	77,992 57
Joseph McCormick	D	58,535 43
x-Michael Collins	D	Uncontested
x-Cynthia McClintock	D	99,403 62
Sunny Warren	D	61,311 37
x-John Lewis	D	109,177 79
John H. Lewis	D	29,877 21
Gary Peabody	D	66,630 30
x-Newt Gingrich	D	159,185 70
James Williams	D	69,294 45
Bob Barr	D	85,982 56
Ronald Cain	D	53,081 38
x-Sue Schabert	D	87,810 62
x-Nathan Deal	D	Uncontested
Marion Freeman	D	60,140 41
x-Charles Norwood	D	87,674 59
x-Vincent Pittman	D	52,695 31
x-John Liner	D	117,189 69
HAWAII		
x-Neil Abernethy	D	113,686 62
Gene Ward	D	66,681 36
x-Patsy Takemoto Mink	D	127,953 70
Carol Douglas	D	42,703 23
IDAHO		
Dan Williams	D	88,221 45
x-Helen Chenoweth	D	108,144 55
Richard Stallings	D	75,856 45
x-Mike Simpson	D	89,340 53
ILLINOIS		
x-Bobby Rush	D	136,970 86
Marlene Ashm	D	17,704 11
x-Jesse Jackson Jr.	D	142,608 89
Robert Gordon	D	15,611 10
x-William Lipinski	D	112,679 72
Robert Marshall	D	43,301 28
x-Luis Guterres	D	51,803 82
John Birch	D	10,120 16
x-Rod Blagojevich	D	91,399 74
Alan Spitz	D	32,465 26
Thomas Cramer	D	49,603 30
x-Henry Hyde	D	111,115 67
x-Danny Davis	D	125,708 93
Don Van Cleave	D	9,582 7
Mike Rothman	D	47,268 31
x-Philip Crane	D	105,439 69
x-Jonathan W. Ross	D	104,809 74
Herbert Soren	D	32,771 23
x-John Porter	D	Uncontested
Gary Mueller	D	66,618 41
x-Gerald W. R. D. H. D.	D	95,864 59
x-Jerry Costello	D	99,606 60
William Peltz	D	65,409 40
x-Dale Kildee	D	105,262 56
Tom McMillin	D	78,797 42
x-David Bonior	D	107,861 52
Brian Palmer	D	93,336 45
Travis Rode	D	76,097 34
x-Joseph K. R. D. H. D.	D	144,247 64
x-Sander Levin	D	105,232 56
Leslie Town	D	79,720 42
x-Lynn Rivers	D	99,929 58
Thomas Hickory	D	68,474 40
x-John Conyers	D	116,197 87
Vendella Collins	D	15,404 11
x-Carolyn Kilpatrick	D	100,055 86
Chrysanthea Fields	D	12,543 11
x-John Dingell	D	115,595 87
William Mene	D	53,678 31
MINNESOTA		
Tracy Beckman	D	108,367 45
x-Gil Gohmert	D	132,185 55
x-David Minge	D	148,246 57
Craig Downing	D	99,438 48
Stanley Leto	D	64,337 24
x-Jim Ramstad	D	196,738 72
x-Bruce Vento	D	127,575 54
Dennis Neuwirth	D	94,507 40
x-Martin Soto	D	139,081 67
Frank Taylor	D	53,043 28
x-William Luther	D	149,221 50
John Kline	D	136,688 46
x-Collin Peterson	D	169,151 72
Allen Edin	D	66,484 28
x-James Oberstar	D	174,192 66
Jerry Smeiter	D	70,669 26
MISSISSIPPI		
Rey Westhead	D	29,894 31
x-Roger Wicker	D	65,761 67
x-Benjamin Thompson	D	79,155 71
William Chapman	D	32,006 29
x-Charles Pickens	D	81,826 85
Charles Scarborough	D	14,401 15
x-Ronnie Showers	D	71,132 53
MISSOURI		
x-Leonard Bowers	D	106,638 57
Larry McElhiney	D	77,017 41
x-Greg Canine	D	66,059 34
x-Thomas Latham	D	126,124 65
KANSAS		
James Phillips	D	36,113 19
x-Jerry Moran	D	151,028 61
James Clark	D	68,960 39
x-Jim Ryan	D	107,590 61
x-Dennis Moore	D	102,299 52
Vince Snowberger	D	92,801 48
James Lawing	D	61,432 38
x-Todd Tiahrt	D	94,092 59
KENTUCKY		
Thomas Barlow	D	77,148 45
x-Edward Whitfield	D	94,739 55
Bob Evans	D	112,657 64
x-Ron Lewis	D	92,865 48
Chris Gorman	D	100,690 60
x-Kenneth Lucas	D	92,865 48
Greg Williams	D	80,427 46
LOUISIANA		
Sidney Bayler-Baker	D	38,844 22
x-Harold Rogers	D	138,744 76
x-Ernest Sotomayor	D	89,398 46
x-Ernie Fletcher	D	103,272 53
LOUISIANA		
x-Robert Livingston	D	Uncontested
William Jefferson	D	102,056 86
David Reed	D	10,799 9
x-Billy Tauzin	D	Uncontested
x-Carrie Meek	D	Uncontested
x-Jim McCrory	D	Uncontested
x-John Cooksey	D	94,172 49
Marjorie McKeithen	D	96,944 51
x-Christie John	D	Uncontested
x-Thomas Allen	D	117,292 61
Ross Connolly	D	68,567 35
x-John Baldacci	D	139,095 76
Jonathan Reisman	D	42,875 24
MARYLAND		
Irving Pincher	D	38,320 19
x-Wayne Gilchrest	D	130,087 69
Kenneth Boyles	D	62,709 31
Robert Ehrlich	D	140,644 69
x-Benjamin Cardin	D	134,941 78
Colin Haney	D	38,378 22
x-Albert Wynn	D	126,755 82
John Kibbie	D	20,619 14
x-Sony Hoyer	D	123,399 64
Robert Ostrom	D	64,637 34
Tammy McCowen	D	71,047 37
x-Eloise Bartlett	D	122,434 63
x-Ralph Abner	D	115,546 86
Kenneth Kondor	D	18,049 14
Ralph Nader	D	83,997 40
x-Connstance Monson	D	127,833 60
MASSACHUSETTS		
x-John Olver	D	120,891 72
Gregory Morgan	D	47,431 28
x-Richard Neal	D	Uncontested
x-James McGovern	D	107,506 57
Barbara Amodeo	D	78,387 42
x-Mary Frank	D	Uncontested
x-Martin Mehan	D	127,358 71
David Coleman	D	52,705 29
John Tierney	D	117,095 55
Peter Torkelson	D	91,035 42
x-Edward Markey	D	137,032 71
Patrick Leahy	D	96,501 59
x-Michael Caputo	D	99,417 82
Philip Hyde	D	14,108 12
x-Joe Moakley	D	Uncontested
x-William Delahunt	D	161,645 70
Eric Bleichen	D	70,322 30
x-Bar Stupak	D	129,672 59
Michelle McManus	D	87,435 40
Bob Strasser	D	63,161 30
John Houshaker	D	146,802 67
x-Peter Foy	D	49,432 25
x-Vernon Riffe	D	146,201 73
x-Dave Camp	D	154,052 91
Shawn Goldberg	D	4,324 3
x-James B. D. H. D.	D	133,821 71
Donald Brewster	D	50,635 27
Clarence Amos	D	45,010 28
x-Fred Upton	D	112,405 60
x-Jim Hertzberg	D	71,952 40
x-Nick Smith	D	103,12



# ELECTION '98 / Surprises, but No Change of Control at the Capitol



Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, gesturing before conceding defeat to Representative Charles Schumer in New York.



Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, laughing at a rally in San Francisco as she celebrated her victory over her challenger, Matt Fong.



Senator Lauch Faircloth, Republican of North Carolina, composing himself before a speech in Raleigh conceding defeat to John Edwards.

## Democrats Gain 4 House Seats

Results Defy Historical Pattern

WASHINGTON — Democrats defied historical trends by picking up four seats in the House of Representatives during the midterm elections, but they fell short of winning the big prize: control of the chamber.

For the first time since 1934, the party of a sitting president gained seats during a nonpresidential election year, buoyed by a healthy economy and an electorate unfazed by the sex scandal involving President Bill Clinton.

After several close races were decided early Wednesday, Republicans held 223 of 435 House seats and Democrats 210, with a race in Oregon still undecided and one independent retaining a seat. Republicans had hoped to widen their majority, but instead were left with one of the smallest margins of control this century.

But the Democrats' surprise gains in Tuesday's voting did not yield the 11 seats they needed to wrest control from the Republicans. In 1994 Republicans swept to power in the House after languishing in the minority for 40 years. Going into the election Republicans had held 228 seats to 206 for Democrats.

The House Democratic leader, Richard Gephardt, called his party's victory a "historic reversal."

"It says the people stood up and said, 'Hey, we want you to listen to us and work on issues such as education, Social Security and health care,'" the Missouri lawmaker said.

Just a few weeks ago, Republican leaders predicted that they would pick up as many as 30 seats because of the White House scandal. They lowered their sights considerably in recent days as Americans made clear in poll after poll that they were turning out Washington's obsession with it.

Nonetheless, if there was a trend, it was that it paid to be an incumbent in 1998, as it has in most elections. Only six incumbents were defeated: Rep. Wayne Snowberger of Kansas, Bill Redmond of New Mexico, Jon Fox of Pennsylvania, Mike Pappas of New Jersey and Rick White of Washington state, all Republicans, and Jay Johnson of Wisconsin, a Democrat.

More than any overriding national theme, local issues, personalities and campaign financing helped decide many races. Only a few House candidates raised Mr. Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky as a driving issue, although Republicans in the last few days of the campaign ran television spots invoking the scandal in several conservative districts.

The two parties opened the year expecting a relatively placid midterm election with voters soothed by the strong economy and giving Congress its highest approval ratings in years.

Leary of shaking the mood of content, House Republicans ran largely on their accomplishments. They put forward no new agenda such as the "Contract With America," which propelled them into the majority in 1994 on a far-reaching conservative agenda.

Democrats, by contrast, hoped to make inroads with an agenda of issues blocked by the Republicans, ranging from anti-tobacco legislation to regulation of health maintenance organizations to money for school construction to overhaul of the campaign finance system.

Since Mr. Clinton told the nation in August that he had had an "inappropriate relationship" with Ms. Lewinsky, some Democrats had feared that they would suffer a rout.

But the political mood seemed to shift after the Republican-controlled House released reams of salacious testimony about the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, had gathered about Mr. Clinton's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and voted to open a formal impeachment inquiry. (NYT, Reuters)

### 3 Win Despite Admitting Adultery

Three Republican representatives who admitted to adultery including the head of the House Judiciary Committee won re-election by healthy margins. The Associated Press reported. A Republican House candidate in Florida who admitted a child in an adulterous relationship was defeated.

Representative Henry Hyde, the Republican chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which is overseeing the impeachment inquiry against Mr. Clinton, won Tuesday as strongly as was expected. He grabbed 67 percent of the vote in his northern Illinois district to 30 percent for Thomas Cramer, a Democrat.

A conservative Republican representative from Idaho, Helen Chenoweth, beat her Democratic challenger, Dan Williams, with 55 percent of the vote. She had a six-year sexual affair with a married business partner that ended 10 years before her election to Congress.

Representative Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana, admitted in September to an extramarital affair that produced a child in the early 1980s. He got 72 percent of the vote in his district, easily beating Bob Kern, a Democrat.

In Florida, Bill Randall, a Republican, lost handily to the incumbent Democrat, Corrine Brown. Mr. Randall, a minister who campaigned on ethics and family values, acknowledged fathering a son with another woman while he was separated from his wife 18 years ago.

## Republicans Lash Out at Their Leaders

As Party Loses House Seats, Some Blast Gingrich and Lott for Budget Deal



Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, celebrating his re-election in his district in Georgia.

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, was on the defensive Wednesday after Republicans lost seats in the House in the midterm elections Tuesday.

Mr. Gingrich called the results mixed, praising Republicans for retaining control of the House for a third consecutive Congress, but crediting Democrats with defying precedent and gaining seats while holding the White House.

But some Republicans did not hide their disappointment. Representative Steve Chabot, Republican of Ohio, who won a third term, blasted the House and the Senate majority.

Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, struck with the White House, in which he said Republicans "basically bought our way out of Washington because we were afraid of the president's veto pen."

Mr. Gingrich insisted the results would not affect the impeachment investigation of President Bill Clinton. Despite a last-minute Republican ad campaign focusing on the president's conduct, Mr. Gingrich said the media were "obsessed" with the inquiry would be handled as "a constitutional issue."

"This will be the first time in 70 years that Republicans kept control of the House for a third term," Mr. Gingrich told supporters at a rally in Georgia. "You would think when you do something for the first time in 70 years it would be a big deal, but not for the Washington pundits."

The Republicans had 228 seats in the outgoing Congress and are likely to have 223 in the new. The Democrats had 206 in the old Congress, have won 210 in the new and were leading in the only undecided race. There is one independent.

Asked whether he had miscalculated in authorizing a last-minute media ad campaign to Mr. Clinton's sexual liaison in the White House, however, Mr. Gingrich bristled and lashed out at the media.

"We didn't understand that people would frankly just get fed up with the existence of the topic," Mr. Gingrich said in Georgia. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

## Black Voters and Gambling Help Democrats Make a Comeback in South

By Edward Walsh  
— Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats have experienced a resurgence in the South, winning a series of elections in a region that in recent years was transformed from the once "Solid South" of large Democratic majorities into the most Republican part of the United States.

Apparently buoyed by a large turnout of black voters while not being hurt by Republican attempts to focus on President Bill Clinton's relationship with Monica Lewinsky, the Democrats rode to victory in key Senate and gubernatorial races in four southern states that had

been growing increasingly Republican. But at the same time, the Republicans captured two of the biggest prizes in the South — the governor's offices in Florida and Texas — and when all the votes are counted will continue to hold a majority of the region's Senate seats and juries of the offices. The big losers in the Tuesday's elections, said Merle Black, a voting Tuesday on southern politics, leading authority on southern politics, were Christian conservatives and the Republican politicians who tied themselves too closely to their agenda.

Mr. Black, a political science professor at Emory University in Atlanta, said the outcome of the gubernatorial races in South Carolina and Alabama demon-

strated how Christian conservatives' opposition to gambling served as a drag on Republican candidates. South Carolina's governor, David Beasley, a Republican, was defeated by Jim Hodges, a Democrat, while in Alabama the incumbent Republican governor, Fob James, was ousted from office by the Democratic lieutenant governor, Donald Siegelman.

In both states, the key issues were proposals pushed by the Democratic candidates and opposed by their Republican opponents to create state lotteries and use the revenue generated by legalized gambling to fund college scholarship programs. The idea was popularized by the immensely popular

Democratic governor of neighboring Georgia, Zell Miller, who is retiring.

"Democrats win governorships when they present themselves as innovators in public policy," Mr. Black said. "The innovation is the lottery for scholarships. Democrats can do this because they don't have a significant portion of the constituency opposed to the lottery. This is an issue where Republicans can't innovate."

Cautioning Democrats not to read too much into the southern surge, Mr. Black said that the Republicans remained strong in the South. The Republican Party continued to score election victories with candidates who retained firm ties to tra-

ditional Republican supporters in the business community while not alienating Christian conservatives, Mr. Black said. He cited the victories Tuesday of "the Bush boys," Jeb and George, the sons of former President George Bush. Jeb Bush was elected governor of Florida while his brother rode to an overwhelming reelection victory as governor of Texas.

"There is a lesson in this," Mr. Black said. "The Republican governors who have governed as centrists and not alienated the Christian right, those Republicans are doing fine. It's the real right-wingers who are losing because they are not pursuing an agenda that enjoys majority support."

In South Carolina, Mr. Beasley once enjoyed strong support from Christian conservatives, but he managed to alienate his own base with a proposal to remove the Confederate battle flag from atop the state Capitol. Already put on the defensive on the lottery issue by Mr. Hodges, Mr. Beasley supported the elimination of video poker games in the state, provoking a huge infusion of cash for Mr. Hodges from the state's \$2.4 billion video poker industry.

Exit polls across the South suggested that while the region remains a bastion of anti-Clinton sentiment, Republican attempts to capitalize on the Lewinsky scandal fell short of hopes.

## In Senate Races, Some Icons Fall

D'Amato Era Ends In New York

By Adam Nagourney  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charles Schumer, a congressman from Brooklyn with a tenacious political spirit and a huge campaign war chest, won election to the U.S. Senate, toppling Senator Alfonse D'Amato and ending his reign as one of the most imposing figures New York Republicans have produced in 50 years.

Republicans retained solid control of the Senate on Tuesday night, but struggled to pick up gains that would help advance their legislative agenda or a possible impeachment trial of President Bill Clinton next year.

Lauch Faircloth of North Carolina, the Republican incumbent, fell to a multimillionaire trial lawyer, John Edwards, and Barbara Boxer of California, the Democratic incumbent, held off a strong challenge from California's state treasurer, Matt Fong.

In Illinois, the Democratic incumbent, Carol Moseley-Braun, lost to a state senator, Peter Fitzgerald.

In Wisconsin, Senator Russell Feingold, who defied conventional political wisdom and the wishes of his own Democratic Party by sharply limiting the campaign money he would accept, was re-elected as voters rejected the Republican candidate, Mark Neumann, a two-term congressman from Wisconsin's First District.

The Republicans were assured of the 55 seats they held before the voting. With the Nevada race between the incumbent Democratic senator, Harry Reid, and the Republican representative, John Ensign, still close, Republicans had a chance of adding a seat — far short of the five additional seats that party leaders had hoped for earlier.

In New York, Mr. Schumer adopted many of Mr. D'Amato's own political techniques, from relentless fund raising to a take-no-prisoners style of television advertising, to achieve a goal that has eluded Democrats since 1980, when Mr. D'Amato slipped into office in a race that was split three ways. In the process, Mr. Schumer, 47, who has served nine terms in Congress, provided the national Democratic Party with one of its biggest victories of the night.

With 96 percent of the state's precincts reporting, Mr. Schumer had 2,332,401 votes, or 54 percent. Mr. D'Amato had 1,901,978 votes, or 44 percent.

The Senate race altered New York's political landscape, eclipsing one of the country's most ferocious political personalities and ending an era in Republican politics in the state. It was a rare moment of good news for New York Democrats in what has been a barren decade, and it immediately established Mr. Schumer as the state party's presumptive political leader.

Mr. D'Amato called Mr. Schumer at his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to concede at 10:45 P.M. Mr. Schumer, moving to the song "Simply the Best," by Tina Turner, declared victory 25 minutes later.

"I want to thank you, New York," Mr. Schumer said. "You have honored me with your trust. And I promise all New Yorkers that as hard as I fought to win this election, I'll fight even harder for everyone in this state, for the country that we love."

Referring to the bitter campaign, Mr. Schumer said, "Campaigns more often than not must focus on the thing that divides us. But government and public service must focus more on the causes that unite us."

Mr. Clinton called Mr. Schumer with congratulations at about 9:30 P.M., a half hour after polls closed. Mr. Clinton's gesture reflected White House ebullience at the result; the gesture reflected White House ebullience at the result; the gesture reflected White House ebullience at the result.

Mr. Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton visited the state four times to campaign against Mr. D'Amato, who ran the Senate investigation into the Clintons' Whitewater business dealings.

Mr. Schumer ran one of the most efficient and relentless campaigns by a Democrat in New York in years, and certainly the most intense challenge Mr. D'Amato faced during his 18 years in statewide politics.

Even Mr. D'Amato's friends came to view his campaign as a faltering and uncertain effort that often seemed unable to adjust to a pugilistic and nimble challenger and to a political climate that had changed since Mr. D'Amato first came upon the scene.

The formula that had served Mr. D'Amato so well for so many years — a combination of heavy spending and an emphasis on his attention to voters' local concerns — apparently failed this time to erase doubts about his ideology and his integrity. His attempts to discredit Mr. Schumer first as a liberal and a New York City partisan, a strategy that brought Mr. D'Amato victory in 1986 and 1992, did not work this time.

A mid-campaign course correction in which Mr. D'Amato began to attack Mr. Schumer for missing votes in Congress in order to run for the Senate failed as well.



## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Why Thousands Die

We tend to divide disasters into natural and man-made. But Hurricane Mitch, which has left 7,000 dead in Central America, is a reminder that all such disasters in one sense have their origins in human factors. It has been more than a quarter-century since a hurricane claimed more than 100 lives in the United States (Agnes, in 1972), but when a similar storm hits poor countries like Honduras, thousands perish. Mitch unexpectedly stalled for days, dumping four feet (1.2 meters) of rain. Washington has received less than three feet of rain all year. Anywhere it struck, Mitch would have been deadly. But only poverty can explain why it was so deadly. In poor countries, people crowd onto marginal land, in flood plains or on the slopes of menacing volcanoes. They denude the hills, making mudslides more likely. Their flimsy houses have no basements or foundations. Upriver dams are old, poorly built, infrequently inspected. Poor countries lack the technology to track coming storms, the communications systems to send warnings, the resources to stage large-scale evac-

uations, and the havens. There are few helicopters, boats or bulldozers for rescue, scant telecommunications equipment to pinpoint the greatest areas of need, poor or no medical care to save the injured.

Failure to respect the environment has aggravated disasters this year in floods from China to Bangladesh to the Caribbean. Deforestation, silted riverbeds and construction in flood plains all spell increased casualties. In coming years, the accumulation of human-generated greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, primarily associated with global warming, also may further increase the human cost.

The aftermath of such storms is far more painful in poor countries. People have no insurance; joblessness caused by (as in Honduras) the washing away of banana plantations may lead to hunger. Those wanting to contribute to the needy can call the Red Cross or other international relief agencies. But true solutions lie in advance preparation and long-term development, not in emergency relief.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Malaysia on Trial

The trial of Anwar Ibrahim, which opened on Monday in Malaysia, is a battle for the future of Southeast Asia. Mr. Anwar, once Malaysia's deputy prime minister and leader-in-waiting, faces four charges of interfering with investigations of his alleged sexual misconduct. More charges await him. They are all questionable. The more likely reason for his arrest is that Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad, worried by the fall of President Suharto in Indonesia, felt threatened by Mr. Anwar's popularity and reform agenda. But Mr. Mahatir has miscalculated. His attack on Mr. Anwar, the most important of a new generation of Asian leaders, is fueling support for reformist ideas across the region.

Mr. Anwar, who is 51, has been arguing for an independent judiciary, free media and laws to control corruption and nepotism, a program that gained public support with Asia's economic crisis. Western free market liberals claim him as their own, but he also has great appeal at home. He was once a Muslim radical, and argues that tolerance and democracy are not Western imports but grow out of Asian ideals and Islam.

Like Mr. Suharto, Mr. Mahatir brought his country steady growth but also crony capitalism, a repressive Internal Security Act and a censorious judiciary and media. He has now withdrawn Malaysia from the world trading system and instituted capital controls which greatly concentrate control of

the economy in his hands. Mr. Anwar's opposition to such ideas may have provoked his arrest.

The high-profile ouster of Mr. Anwar's case, including his beating in custody and the media's adherence to the Mahatir line, have spurred the reform movement. Even though hundreds of protesters have been arrested or clubbed, public demonstrations in Malaysia are growing.

Indonesia's president, B. J. Habibie, and the Philippine president, Joseph Estrada, have criticized the arrest, breaking a code of silence among Asian leaders about one another's internal affairs. Mr. Estrada has said that such frankness should extend to all issues. It is not yet clear whether the idea of reform can spread to the more repressive nations in the region, such as Cambodia, Vietnam and Burma. But reformist leaders may now be more willing to press their neighbors to democratize.

Malaysia will be host to a Pacific economic summit meeting in two weeks. President Bill Clinton and other Asian leaders can make a powerful statement by asking to see Mr. Anwar in jail, and visiting his wife. Mr. Mahatir has kept power for 17 years by banning newspapers, dismissing judges and purging opponents. He apparently thinks that he can buy himself a few more years with another purge. But this time it may have made his country, and parts of the region, more restless for change.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Jefferson and Hemings

News of the DNA study linking America's third president and revered founding father to the son of one of his slaves comes as a jolt to some historians. Genetic testing of blood samples collected from known descendants of Thomas Jefferson and descendants of his slave, Sally Hemings, all but conclusively proves that he fathered her youngest son, Eston. If the results hold up, one of history's most enduring rumors — usually dismissed as "moral impossibility" by Jeffersonian scholars and his white descendants — is true.

But will this scientific evidence change Jefferson's place in history? Or should it? The words and ideas of Thomas Jefferson are no less eloquent, powerful or enlightened because new evidence shows him to be also every bit a man of his times. As with many of his fellow men, including presidential contemporaries, Thomas Jefferson engaged in the dehumanizing practice of enslaving other human beings. Now it appears that Thomas Jefferson, who regarded blacks as physically and intellectually inferior, and who expressed an aversion to racial "mixing," had a private sexual relationship with an inherited young slave girl. That, too, puts him in the company of other 19th century men who, like him, denounced "miscegenation," all the while making advantage of their female slaves.

Whether Sally Hemings was reduced to being exploited sexually or treated as a mistress in a companionate relationship, she eventually produced one of Thomas Jefferson's children out of wedlock. That he never publicly

owned up to their relationship or offspring is a testament to the mores of plantation society, and to the taboos and hypocrisies of his time.

The contradiction between the father of liberty, whose words publicly proclaimed that all men are created equal, and the patriarch whose deeds supported the denigration of people on the basis of their skin color mirrors the abiding tension between the American dream and the reality of America's sometimes halting and convulsive race relations. But one does not cancel out the other. The story of Thomas Jefferson and Sally Hemings is an American parable from which larger lessons about the nation may be drawn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Disorder in the Family

At the outset of the Gulf War the New York Post carried on its front page a news photo of a young woman in full military regalia planting a farewell kiss on the brow of an infant held in the arms of his father. That photo was about the nuttiness that has overtaken all too many American families. For the household in which "the sexual differentiation of roles" has grown so blurry that you can't tell the soldier from the baby-tender without a scorecard is a place of profound disorder. No baby or little kid who is hungry or frightened ever calls for his daddy in the middle of the night.

—Midge Decter, as quoted in The Washington Post.

# The Purpose in Iraq Should Be Ousting Saddam

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The Thirty Years' War that Saddam Hussein and his Taktiri clan have waged with cunning and cruelty against all corners is at its core a struggle to control Iraq and its oil. This is the clue to defeating Saddam that is hidden in plain sight.

The long-term American failure to examine and understand Saddam's history and mentality so as to forge an effective strategy against him is once more on display. The Clinton administration moves reluctantly back toward war footing on an issue of the Iraqi dictator's choosing, at a time of his choosing, for purposes that Washington does not even see.

The issue, access by United Nations weapons inspectors, is one that Saddam manipulates with ease against a befuddled administration. He has ultimate physical control of the inspections. Convolving the Security Council in divisive debate over UN access concentrates his struggle with Washington in the international arena, where Saddam has important allies, and helps fence off his domestic struggle from greater American intervention.

These periodic confrontations also focus international attention on economic sanctions and the pain they have inflicted on Iraq's civilian population

for seven gruesome years. That, too, is a net gain for Saddam. He again breaks through a status quo in which Iraq's agony gets little attention from the world media or the Security Council.

Like his other foreign adversaries, the weapons inspectors are pawns in Saddam's chess game of survival and domination at home. Having used assassination and civil strife to gain power in Baghdad, he uses these instruments to keep control over an ethnically and religiously fragmented country that is held together today only by terror.

Saddam and his brutal lieutenants wage war abroad to wage war better at home. Since his wing of the Ba'ath Party seized power in July 1968, Saddam has repeatedly used force abroad to get funds and matériel to carry out campaigns of extinction against Iraq's Kurds, Shiites and dissident Sunnis, and to prevent other factions from aiding his domestic foes.

No bigger ideology was involved in his wars against Iran, Kuwait, Israel and the United States. The most bloodthirsty opportunism that the modern Middle East has known — a breathtaking standard — has led Saddam from radical

Arab nationalism to professions of Islamic fundamentalism as need arises. He has channeled Iraq's oil wealth not into economic development but into a network of facilities to produce chemical, biological and nuclear weapons that he now seeks to protect at all costs.

Saddam is delighted to be able to plunge Washington periodically into diplomatic bickering with France and Russia over inspections and demands for light at the end of the sanctions tunnel. The bails in weapons inspections distract the Clinton administration from what should be more serious attempts to deal with Saddam as the international war criminal and self-avowed enemy of the United States that he is.

Poorly served by State Department, CIA and other advisers more intent on protecting vested interests in the Arab world than on taking the risks needed to bring a more democratic and friendly regime to power in Baghdad, Bill Clinton has permitted the pillars of local opposition to Saddam to be completely eroded in the past five years.

The administration compounds the problem by surveying the damage that its inaction and inconsistency have wrought in northern Iraq and elsewhere and blaming the victims. Clinton officials and spokesmen have repeatedly

cast doubt in recent weeks on the effectiveness of an Iraqi opposition that they have refused to support seriously.

The Iraq Liberation Act, conceived and steered through Congress by concerned Republican Senators and House staffers and signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 31, can help repair that damage if President Clinton makes wise use of it. It authorizes, but does not mandate, U.S. weapons supplies to help Iraqis resist Saddam's constant war on them.

The immediate military impact of weapons supplies to the opposition will be very limited in the best of circumstances. The importance of the act lies in the political signal that using it will send. That will tell the world that the United States actively supports the right of the Iraqi people to organize and defend themselves against the world's most ostracized regime. It will put the United States on the side of those who would end Saddam's international wars by ending the permanent war he has declared at home.

That has to be the American purpose in Iraq, not the open-ended maintenance of international sanctions and arms control regimes that Saddam can bend to his unholy purposes.

The Washington Post.

# A Welcome Trend Toward Enforcing International Law

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A problem with international law is that it is not law. A theory of international law has existed since the 17th century, but what passes for international law is a collection of conventions and treaty agreements. It is not law as such, since law usually is taken to imply a sovereign international authority to proclaim and enforce it. The United Nations is not a sovereign.

However, in the last few years a body of argument and precedent has developed that would substitute for a single sovereignty the consensual action of democracies to enforce international decency. The Pinochet case is the latest example of this.

The notion of crimes against humanity and war crimes is a product of common sense, but easily finds philosophical and historical authority in classic notions of justice and rights (the Greek view that rendering to others their "due" is the foundation of political justice), in God's commandments as recorded in the Pentateuch ("Thou shalt not kill"), as in other religious traditions, and in modern Enlightenment thought.

All can be taken as implying that a universal "law" exists, as Antigone says in Sophocles' "Oedipus at Colonus" — "unwritten laws which live always and forever, and no man knows from where they have arisen."

The idea of universal jurisdiction follows. It is an idea which has already found application. Germany and Denmark have tried and convicted war criminals from the Bosnian war. Israel tried and hanged Adolf Eichmann. The appeal chamber of the Hague War Crimes Tribunal ruled last year that war crimes committed during civil struggles, such as in Chile during the Pinochet dictatorship, subject to international jurisdiction and trial.

These notions lie behind the attempt by Spanish justice to extradite and try Augusto Pinochet for crimes committed in Chile during the years of his dictatorship there.

At this writing, the Law Lords in London have not decided the general's standing in British law. If they sustain the previous London ruling that he is illegally held in Britain, and he goes free, the repercussions will nonetheless influence the further evolution of this international effort to punish and thereby prevent war crimes and crimes against humanity.

This campaign is one aspect of a larger contemporary attack on sovereign impunity. This includes the assertion that a right to humanitarian intervention exists when mass suffering has been provoked, and in the last

few weeks, NATO's intervention in Kosovo.

Kosovo is part of Serbia, and under the traditional view no outside power has the right to inject itself into how the Serbian government conducts its internal affairs.

Richard Holbrooke himself has called the NATO action a precedent — "the first time in history that a military organization claimed the right of military intervention in a sovereign country to protect the population of that country against its own leaders."

Interference in sovereign nations is a weighty matter which can do much harm as well as good. The most sensible objection to General Pinochet's trial in a foreign country is that the

Chileans themselves have chosen not to try him.

In South Africa, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission has just presented its conclusions. Various efforts have been made in former Communist countries to confront the past peacefully, in an effort to pass beyond the conflicts that had divided the country. The intention has been to prevent past divisions from festering and producing new eruptions of conflict that could undermine new democracies.

In the Chilean case, there has been no confrontation with the injustices of the past because the army forbade it. General Pinochet's grant of immunity in his own country was the army's price for permitting a resumption of democratic government.

It seems to me that attempts to

enlarge the international community's agreement on what constitutes unacceptable behavior, and to establish new international conventions dealing with crimes, enforced by a consensus of democracies, are original and valuable.

The international "law" that now exists is a compilation over time of individual as well as collective initiatives, sometimes agreed upon and sometimes imposed by the most powerful nation or nations. That is the way the slave trade was ended; Britain acted unilaterally, and other nations eventually fell into line.

Antigone's unwritten law slowly found expression then, as it is finding a new articulation today.

International Herald Tribune.  
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

# Bad Banking News for Despots and Drug Traffickers

By Walter Russell Mead

NEW YORK — On Oct. 20 a posse of Swiss banking officials froze \$114.4 million in bank accounts linked to Rafel Salinas, brother of Mexico's former President Carlos Salinas. After a three-year investigation, Swiss officials allege that the former first brother essentially controlled the vast Mexican cocaine-smuggling industry during his brother's six-year term of office.

Facing relentless pressure from governments around the world and aroused public opinion, Swiss banks and offshore banks everywhere are gradually abandoning the concept of secret banking. This was inevitable once the Holocaust banking scandals broke.

The only real moral justification for secret banking is that it protects innocent victims, like the German Jews, from tyrannical and confiscatory governments, like the Nazis. But when Swiss banks used every trick in the book to avoid repaying

Holocaust survivors and their heirs after the war, while fighting hard to protect the assets of Nazis, drug lords and various unsavory Third World dictators, a worldwide wave of moral revulsion forced the banks to rethink their approach.

The Holocaust scandal eroded public trust in bank secrecy laws, accelerating a process already under way. To understand the erosion of Swiss banking secrecy, we have to go back to the end of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's regime in 1986.

The "people power" government of Corason Aquino, who replaced Mr. Marcos, did something that shocked the comfortable world of international banking: It sued the Marcos family to get back assets that the dictator had allegedly looted, and demanded that Swiss banks freeze the Marcos accounts. The Filipino uliti-

mately arranged for the return of approximately \$400 million to the Philippine treasury.

Subsequent to the Marcos case, Switzerland passed a law limiting bank secrecy and making it easier for foreign countries to pursue claims against fraudulent asset holders. The Swiss also outlawed the practice of money laundering. After a recent set of reforms, Swiss banks can no longer take "no questions asked" deposits of briefcases filled with \$100 bills.

That dictators don't trust the banks is clearer all the time. When Mobutu Sese Seko left Zaire last year, instead of the tens of billions that investigators expected to find in Switzerland, the Wall Street Journal reported that they could trace only a measly \$3.4 million.

That does not mean that money laundering has disappeared. No doubt Mr. Mobutu took steps to safeguard his wealth from prying eyes. And Russian gangsters seem to have done a rather good job getting money out of the country.

Still, the new sense of discipline and order in international banking has had a chilling effect. It is now clear that the Swiss banks, and indeed all offshore havens where nervous depositors could hide money from tyrants or national income tax authorities, must adjust to a new public mood. The world's people do not like bankers who act as allies of tyrants and drug lords, and governments do not like seeing their citizens evade taxes with the connivance of unscrupulous bankers.

All this flies in the face of the

conventional wisdom that financial globalization is undermining the power of national governments. With trillions of dollars hurtling through cyber highways every day, say many pundits, national governments can no longer track assets and collect taxes. The wealthy can hide their assets in the Cayman Islands or Switzerland, and drug kingpins and other bad guys can operate with impunity, and governments will be powerless.

Well, no. What the conventional wisdom misses is another trend: the growing effectiveness of international cooperation to police the global financial market. As governments wake up to the threat that unregulated secret banking poses to their ability to police their borders and tax their citizens, they are pressuring countries like Switzerland to adopt more transparent banking laws.

The current international financial crisis will result in even tighter policing of the international banking system.

The growth of global capital markets means that the health of Western banking systems depends in part on the transparency and honesty of bankers in the developing world. We can now look forward to intense pressure from the IMF, Western governments and Western central banks to ensure that countries around the world adopt more uniform bank laws with strict and regular inspections by auditors and banking authorities.

The writer is the senior fellow for U.S. foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

# Blair Hasn't Replaced Liberals

By Fritz Bolkestein

THE HAGUE — First there was Marxism, and then Thatcherism. Now comes the inevitable rise of Tony Blair, who calls his well-publicized approach a "Third Way."

Is his Third Way merely a road to electoral success, or does it have new ideas to offer?

Macroeconomic stability, independent citizens, priority for education and infrastructure, the promotion of private enterprise — all this may have been taken from liberal election programs.

In passing, Prime Minister Blair says good-bye to Keynes and therefore also to Oskar Lafontaine in Germany. And in his enthusiasm for globalization, he distances himself from another fellow socialist, Lionel Jospin in France.

While it is hardly revolutionary, one must welcome Mr. Blair's reform of British social democracy. But he attempts to give the idea a wider meaning by "mitting the two great streams of left-of-center thought — democratic socialism and liberalism — whose divorce this century did so much to weaken progressive politics across the West."

Liberalism, European-style, has offered for most of this century a coherent and usually centrist alternative to both socialism and conservatism. But it is not the "way" that Mr. Blair is after. His Third Way is a set of ideas defined by what they are not. It offers a description of

what liberals and social democrats today have in common. Indeed, in the Netherlands the pragmatic cooperation of liberals and socialists in the government coalition works fine, but it is hardly the birth of a new political philosophy.

True to socialist form, Mr. Blair talks down to us. In his benevolence, he "enables" people, but in his patronizing state they are not genuinely set free. In this respect the Third Way bears similarities to Christian Democracy.

Mr. Blair's ideas are fashionably "free from outdated ideology." Sure enough, no one wants dogmatism. But to replace ideology — that is, a coherent set of values and principles — with naked pragmatism, even if it is benevolent and "center-left," is to take a slippery road that in the long run diminishes rather than increases public confidence in pluralist liberal democracy.

While many a liberal would welcome his ideas, these do not form a liberal vision. Lacking are thoughts on freedom of information, on limiting regulations and bureaucracy, and on small and medium-sized businesses. Thoughts on public institutions and on welfare systems that are locally administered as possible. Or thoughts on the market as a good mechanism not only because it works more efficiently

but also because it provides the best opportunity for an independent life.

Mr. Blair has thus far discussed the matter mostly with his socialist prime ministerial colleagues, albeit with limited resonance. His audience is well-chosen. In the Socialist International, he sits at the same table with such less reformed socialists as the Nicaraguan Daniel Ortega and Senegal's Abdou Diouf.

The impression is inescapable that socialists have lost their compass. Their confusion arises from differences of view among social democratic parties as well as within them.

Liberals, the divorce from whom he laments, have not been involved so far. Nor perhaps should they be. Mr. Blair's project is to exorcise the ghosts from a British Labour past. Why would the whole world join in?

We wish Mr. Blair well as a therapist of social democracy. If he truly believes that his ideas add up to more than that, I shall be delighted to welcome him at a Liberal International event to discuss where, our paths meet. Until then, I remain not quite convinced.

The writer, a member of Parliament in the Netherlands and a former cabinet member, is president of Liberal International, the world union of Liberal parties. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1898: Hostile China

PEKING — There is a movement of troops in the neighborhood of the capital, Kang-Yi, a Manchou, holding ultra-Conservative and bitterly anti-foreign views, obtained great influence in the councils of the Empress Dowager. He suggested the recent edict re-establishing bow and arrow exercise for Chinese troops. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the commander of the foreign drilled troops, has received a grant of money for increasing his division by 3,000 men. Should this be true, it would show that far from fearing a hostile movement on the part of this commander, the Empress Dowager is convinced of his loyalty.

### 1923: Celibacy Vow

COPENHAGEN — Young men aspiring to riches through banking careers must take a vow of celibacy. This pledge, modelled

on the decree of Pope Gregory VII, in 1075, has been adopted by Danish bankers following upon numerous cases of riotous living by employees who are sought as husbands by flax-haired girls of romantic visions. According to the edict, clerks are forbidden to marry until they have salaries of 4,000 crowns which the average clerk reaches after fourteen years of service.

### 1948: Nobel for Eliot

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Academy decided to give this year's Nobel Prize of literature to the British author T. S. Eliot "for his remarkable pioneering work in modern poetry." To the present generation of writers Mr. Eliot has been of great importance, particularly by his experiments in style. His writings "have brought about a revolution of the poetic means of expression," according to one of his Swedish translators.

Voters' Message  
Get Back to You



World Business Council  
for Sustainable Development

World Business Council  
for Sustainable Development

World Business Council  
for Sustainable Development

World Business Council  
for Sustainable Development

**Herald Tribune**  
ESTABLISHED 1857  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen of the Board

PETER C. GOLDMARK JR., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
RICHARD WOODRIDGE, President and Chief Operating Officer  
MICHAEL GETTLER, Executive Editor

WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor  
KATHERINE KNOX and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors  
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages  
JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor • SAMUEL ABE, Associate Editor

RENÉ BONDY, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
DICKER BRIN, Circulation and Development Director  
STEPHEN DUNBAR-JOHNSON, Advertising Director  
Director of the Publication: Peter C. Goldmark Jr.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel: (1) 41.43.93.03. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Advertising: (1) 41.43.92.12. News: (1) 41.43.93.38.  
Internet address: <http://www.ihb.com> E-Mail: [ihb@ihb.com](mailto:ihb@ihb.com)

Editor for Asia: Michael Horvitz, 1701, 191 Jume Road, Hong Kong, Tel: 852-2922-1188, Fax: 852-2922-1190  
Editor for Europe: T. S. Eliot, 15, 6323 Franklin Ave., Tel: 408-9971-2500, Fax: 408-9971-2500  
U.S. Office: 630 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel: (212) 753-3800, Fax: (212) 753-8768  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E, Tel: (171) 836-4802, Fax: (171) 240-2254  
S.A.S. an optional 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Montreuil B 75202 1126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357  
©1998, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0394-8822.



OPINION/LETTERS

# Voters' Message to Pols: Get Back to Your Work

By David M. Shribman

BOSTON—From seacoast to backcountry, across the prairies and mountains, American voters expressed their general satisfaction with the economy, their leadership and the division of power in Washington.

But within that verdict came a subtle but sobering message for Republican congressional leaders: An electorate inclined to retain the status quo in Congress apparently also prefers the status quo in the White House.

The message from the voters was almost unmistakable. Casting ballots in hundreds of separate, nonpartisan and locally oriented political races, they made little change in the political lineup and, by doing so, they urged the politicians they elected to do the same.

In any other year, that would mean almost nothing. This year it means almost everything.

With the House Judiciary Committee less than two weeks from beginning formal impeachment hearings against President Bill Clinton, the voters failed to give the Republicans a boost in Congress that would stand as an endorsement of their drive toward impeachment.

Indeed, even as they kept the Republicans in power in the House, the voters may have substantially reduced the party's clout.

The voters gave the Republicans their third consecutive majority on Capitol Hill, but they denied the party leadership any signal that the public wants Congress to exercise the most formidable power the founders provided the legislative branch: the ability to change the leadership of the executive branch.

While the president has been assailed, ridiculed, investigated and brought to the edge of impeachment, the public has struggled to have its viewpoint pierce the Washington din. On Tuesday, it spoke in the only way that politicians cannot avoid, producing relief in the White House and consternation in the Republican congressional leadership.

Indeed, interviews with voters leaving polling places produced no patterns but one: Though the public believes that Mr. Clinton's ability to lead has been impaired by the White House sex scandal, it still supports the president and it still opposes his impeachment.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Asia's Military Budget

Regarding "Asian Military Spending: A Casualty of Bad Times" (Oct. 23):

For arms control advocates like myself, the plunge in East Asian military spending is one positive side effect of the devastating economic crisis in the region. After the Cold War, global spending on arms decreased markedly, but military expenditure kept rising in East Asia. In 1997, its military spending was \$106 billion, up from \$90.6 billion in 1990 — a staggering amount for a region in which many people live in abject poverty.

The defense cuts resulting from currency depreciation in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and Japan are not just hurting these East Asian nations. Arms manufacturers in Russia, France, Britain and the United States are also feeling the heat as arms deals are curtailed, delayed and even canceled.

This is not necessarily a bad thing. Perhaps the Asian financial crisis and the resulting decrease in regional defense spending will cause the major global arms exporters to re-evaluate their policy of aggressive promotion, particularly to less developed countries.

Perhaps, also, the Association of South East Asian Nations and other regional security structures will seek to achieve genuine security

through strategies other than weapons procurement. These might include requirements for greater budget transparency; mutual force reductions along the lines of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe; and regional controls on arms transfers.

JORDANA FRIEDMAN, London.

The writer is director of the International Security Program at the Council on Economic Priorities.

### A Misdirected Left

Regarding "On the Left: From Ideology to Problem-Solving" (Opinion, Oct. 22) by William Pfaff:

I beg to disagree with Mr. Pfaff. First, the European left has never really abandoned ideology, even if its behavior, with the help of skillful spin doctors and image consultants, gives the impression it has acquired a bourgeois attitude.

Second, its adoption of formerly center-right, conservative policies makes the European left look distinctly opportunistic. Seemingly abandoning ideology is worse than changing it because it undermines credibility — and that goes for the European right, the new opposition, as well as for the governing left. Pragmatism is not a

substitute for ideology and it is not the only yardstick by which to measure post-Cold War politics.

KARL H. PAGAC, Villeneuve-Loubet, France.

### A Solution for Salinas

Rafael Salinas, brother of the former Mexican president, and his attorneys said that the investigation by the Swiss attorney general, Carla Del Ponte ("Swiss Confiscate Salinas Money," Oct. 21), is based on false accusations and testimony of convicted criminals seeking shorter prison sentences.

Should this be true, Mr. Salinas's attorneys have only to submit the transactions, contracts, accounting books and receipts from payment of taxes that any legitimate business keeps, and their client will be free without delay.

What are they waiting for?

EDUARDO CHAMBERSOHN, Annemasse, France.

### On French Missiles

If France was "the only country in Europe that built intercontinental missiles during the Cold War," ("Rocket Launch Keeps Europe Alive in Space," Oct. 22) why did we Americans worry so much about the Russians?

STANLEY B. ALPEN, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.

# Hollywood's Youth Culture Is Pathologically Childish

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — At last there's a liar we can all root for. Her name is Riley Weston — though she was born Kimberlee Kramer — and last month she was pilloried in the fiercely moral town of Hollywood, where she is a TV actress and writer. Her crime: having gulled her producers, agents and lawyers into believing she was 19 when in fact she turns out to be an old lady of 32.

Ms. Weston, who has the acting ability and looks to play a teenager, had pulled her ruse to land a

attention, however inadvertently, on the accelerating pathology of Hollywood's perennial worship of youth, especially female youth — and its fallout into the culture imbued by us all.

It is pandering to teenagers and the barely adult, the holiest demographic, that has increasingly led studios to match male stars nearing or over 60, from Harrison Ford to Warren Beatty, with nearly inter-age love interests from Anne Heche to Halle Berry, in every romance-minded movie.

"By their early 30s women are passé, unless they're Meryl Streep," one female producer said. Or as a line famously had it in "The First Wives Club," "there are only three ages for women in Hollywood: 'babe, district attorney and 'Driving Miss Daisy.'"

That this obsession would affect not just on-camera Hollywood players but also those off-camera is the unsavory recent evolution dragged into the light by Ms. Weston's hoax. Though it is hard to imagine a producer insisting that only elderly writers write elderly characters or only black writers write blacks, Ms. Weston discovered that casting-couch youthfulness, not just her talent, could bring her writing as well as acting gigs on "young" projects. Were she 32, she might not get a meeting with middle-aged TV executives panting for the next hot young voice.

Larry Gelbart — co-author of "Tootsie," the movie about an actor who makes himself into a woman to land a TV role — knows colleagues who will not list their credits from his classic series "M\*A\*S\*H" on their resumes "because it dates them" in an industry where "inexperience is a prized asset."

He finds the hypocritical self-righteousness amusing. Ms. Weston's case is laughable. "Everyone here lies about everything," he said. "They have their faces changed. They have their photos airbrushed. They lie about their last salaries." He wonders if Ms. Weston "is dying for all our lies."

That remains to be seen. In the meantime, her last performance as a teenager will be seen Nov. 17 on "Felicity." After that, she will suffer what in Hollywood is a fate worse than death — middle age.

The New York Times

## CLIMATE CHANGE: THE OPPORTUNITY OF BUENOS AIRES



### World Business Council for Sustainable Development

(EIGHTH IN A SERIES)

CLIMATE CHANGE is one of the most important challenges facing business today — and the policies which are being framed now in Buenos Aires will have a major impact on how business does business in the future.

Lack of progress will lead to loss of credibility — of governments as arbiters of policy and of business as a provider of solutions. Business can take a leading role in meeting the challenge of climate change provided the opportunity to do so is there.

Uncertainty exists over the magnitude, timing and consequences of climate change. This is why climate change must be approached in the spirit of innovation — with the expectation that mistakes will be made, but that it is better to start down the road of learning by doing than to wait.

This is precisely what proactive companies, such as the members of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), are doing: they are building a

knowledge base through a range of "learning by doing" approaches that the international community can draw upon in seeking to implement the Kyoto Protocol. The Fourth Conference of the Parties in Buenos Aires now presents an opportunity to move the Kyoto Protocol to an agreed scheduled implementation stage.

"The time to consider the policy dimensions of climate change is not when the link between greenhouse gases and climate change is conclusively proven... but when the possibility cannot be discounted and is taken seriously by the society of which we are part... We must now focus on what can and what should be done, not because we can be certain climate change is happening, but because the possibility can't be ignored."

JOHN BROWNE, GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, BRITISH PETROLEUM

What does business need to deliver solutions? Companies need dynamic incentives from governments for continued progress. The priority should be given to simple, workable rules and a "level playing field" within which business can optimally respond. Although significant hurdles remain towards a workable and equitable means of securing emission reductions, they can be surmounted by business working together with governments and other partners.

The most effective support governments can give industry are clear long-term objectives and space in which innovation can flourish. Policies that work with, not against, the global market are most likely to succeed. For instance, an early crediting system for reductions achieved ahead of the commitment period will help gain commitment to widespread voluntary initiatives and continued progress.

Governments should provide the "market" for companies to use flexible mechanisms. These have the potential to make a real contribution to greenhouse gas reductions, and also are vehicles of foreign direct investment. Yet, investment will

only occur if the right conditions are in place to offer benefits to both host and investor. Their potential will be limited if transaction costs become too high or procedures too bureaucratic.

Another priority for governments should be to reduce existing long standing subsidies and to liberalize energy markets. Limited subsidies may be helpful for bringing promising technologies to the market. Yet, some subsidies often remain in place for approaches that have ceased to be economic in their own right and this hampers the search for better solutions.

Last but not least, technology and innovation are required for companies to meet the challenges laid out at Kyoto. Technology enables innovation which is essentially driven by the needs of society through markets. Business can and will deliver new and existing technology in response to market demand; but as business operates best if it is free to focus on delivering solutions, governments should help to guide the choices made by society rather than attempt to predict "winning technologies".

What is business doing? Business is using its experience and skills to develop climate change policy. Long term solutions, however, require effective and constructive collaboration between governments, business, and civil society.

Many successful initiatives are driven by voluntary actions by companies.

A priority for some companies has been to identify their own sources of greenhouse gas emissions and develop strategies for reducing these.

Some WBCSD members are collaborating in a project aiming to deliver a transparent, cohesive and consistent framework for measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions.

Other member companies are individually investing in research and development; and also undertaking a wide range of energy and efficiency projects, some of which have been subject to independent study to assess the benefits they are delivering.

And yet other WBCSD member companies are taking a public stand, actively pushing for emission reductions. They view the challenge of climate change as an opportunity to deliver new solutions.

### WHAT IS THE WBCSD?

A business group of 125 leading international companies united by a shared commitment to sustainable development. Members are drawn from 30 countries and more than 20 major industrial sectors. The aggregate turnover of member companies is approaching 3 trillion US\$.

The WBCSD is uniquely positioned to look at areas of sustainable development where industry's voice can make a difference. The WBCSD also benefits from a thriving global network of national and regional business councils and partner organizations, representing more than 600 business leaders.

### What is its mission?

The WBCSD aims at developing closer co-operation between business, governments, NGOs and other organizations concerned with sustainable development. It also encourages high standards of environmental management in business.

### How does the WBCSD operate?

Membership is by invitation to companies that are committed to the concepts of sustainable development and responsible environmental management. The WBCSD is governed by a council composed of the chief executives of the member companies but overall direction of the WBCSD is in the hands of the Executive Committee.

### What are the WBCSD priorities?

The WBCSD operates through Working Groups comprising member companies and outside experts. Each Working group is co-chaired by two CEOs. Areas of focus include climate and energy issues, eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, sustainability in the market, and natural resources. In parallel, the WBCSD carries out an intelligence function through its Scenario Unit for its members on emerging environmental trends.

### WBCSD MEMBER COMPANIES

- |  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| 3M • ABB Asea Brown Boveri • Anova         | Dow Chemical Company • DuPont • Eastman  | International Paper • Inti Karya Persada   | Nordisk • Ontario Hydro • Pirelli • PLIVA • | Stora • Storebrand • Sulzer • Suncor     |
| Holdings • Aracruz Celulose • Arthur D.    | Kodak • EBARA • Environmental Resources  | Tehnik • Itochu Corporation • John Laing   | PowerGen • Procter & Gamble • Rhône-        | Energy • Taiwan Cement • Thai Farmers    |
| Little • Assurances Générales de France •  | Management • ESKOM • Estudio Jurídico    | Johnson & Johnson • Johnson Matthey        | Poulenc • Rio Tinto • Royal Philips         | Bank • Time Warner Inc. • The Tokyo      |
| AT&T • Axel Johnson Group • Bayer • BG-    | Gross Brown • F. Hoffmann-La Roche       | Kajima Corporation • Kansai Electric Power | Electronics • S.C. Johnson & Son • Saga     | Electric Power Company • Toyota          |
| BOC Group • British Petroleum • BHP        | FALCK Group • Fiat • Fletcher Challenge  | Kikkoman • Kyocera • Lafarge • LG Group    | Petroleum • Samsung Electronics • Scudner   | TransAlta • TXI • UBS • Unilever         |
| Cargill • CH2M HILL • Chemical Works       | Garovaglio Zoragum • Gazprom • General   | March Group • Mitsubishi Corporation •     | Kemper Investments • Seiko Group            | Unocal • UPM-Kymmene • Vattenfall        |
| Sakolov • China Petro-Chemical Corporation | Motors • Gerling-Konzern Insurances      | Mitsubishi Electric • Mitsui & Co.         | Surveillance • Shell • SHV Holdings         | Volkswagen • Waste Management            |
| (SINOPEC) • CIMPOR • Clifford Chance       | Glaxo Wellcome • Grupo IMSA • Grupo      | Monosanto • National Westminster Bank      | Skandia Insurance Company • Skanska         | International • Westacore • Weyerhaeuser |
| COGEMA • Companhia Vale do Rio Doce •      | Vitro • Heineken • Henkel • Hitachi      | NEC Corporation • Neste Oy • Nestlé        | White Martins • WMC • Xerox • The           | Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance • Zürich  |
| Cora Brewing • Danfoss • De Lima & Cia     | Hoechst • Imperial Chemical Industries   | Nippon Telegraph & Telephone • Nissan      | Insurance Group                             |  |
| Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International •   | Interface • International Herald Tribune | Noranda • Norsk Hydro • Novartis • Novo    |   |  |







France Telecom

TribTech

www.francetelecom.fr

## Net Traffic in Asia: Where Every Line Is a Detour

By Thomas Fuller  
International Herald Tribune

**K**UALA LUMPUR — It remains a peculiar fact about the Internet that an electronic mail message sent from Thailand to the Philippines will likely zip across the Pacific Ocean and back instead of crossing the South China Sea separating the two countries.

The Internet remains heavily dominated by the United States, both in terms of infrastructure and content. For Asian Internet users — there are about 20 million of them, according to Access Media International, a Tokyo-based consultancy — this means intra-regional links are much slower than they could be if Internet traffic flowed directly in between countries.

The consequences are obvious: Two people in neighboring Asian countries using an Internet telephone service, for example, experience longer delays when the data carrying their voices cross the Pacific. Other computer applications, Internet experts say, simply do not support the trans-Pacific delay.

"If your e-mail goes to the U.S. first

and then comes back to Japan, isn't it more reasonable to go straight to Japan?" asks Izumi Aizai, a Japanese expatriate in Kuala Lumpur who is head of Asia Network Research Sdn. and secretary-general of the Asia & Pacific Internet Association.

Several years ago plans emerged to do just that — build an Asian "backbone," avoiding, where possible, the trip across the ocean.

One such project led by Asia Internet Holdings Co. of Japan and involving telecommunications companies from around the region was named the A-Bone. Other Asia-based companies formed the Asia Pacific Internet Community to reduce their reliance on the U.S. backbone.

**B**UT BUILDING a backbone involves huge investments in cables and switches, and as Asia's economic crisis has gone from bad to worse and telecommunications companies have tightened their belts, plans for an Asian backbone have faded.

Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd., Chunghwa Telecom Co. and the

Communications Authority of Thailand have pulled out of the A-Bone project. "Things haven't panned out," said Barry Raveendran Greene, a consulting engineer at Cisco Systems Inc. in Singapore.

A link between an Asian country and the United States is often cheaper than a link between two Asian countries. And the cost of sending data across the Pacific could fall over the next few years with the emergence of new technology that makes better use of existing capacity on undersea cables.

Geoff Huston, a technical manager at Australia's Telstra Corp., said: "The sad fact is, so far — at least for those people who would like to see more of a North-South axis here — that they have not managed to bring that equation into commercial reality."

Communications patterns often do not justify the direct links, he said. Telstra, for instance, has 30 times more capacity directed to the United States than it does to its neighbors on the Asian side of the Pacific.

"As the volumes of inter-Asian traffic increase, you'll see more capacity put up," he said. "But you won't

see it put up and run idle. That's just a waste of money."

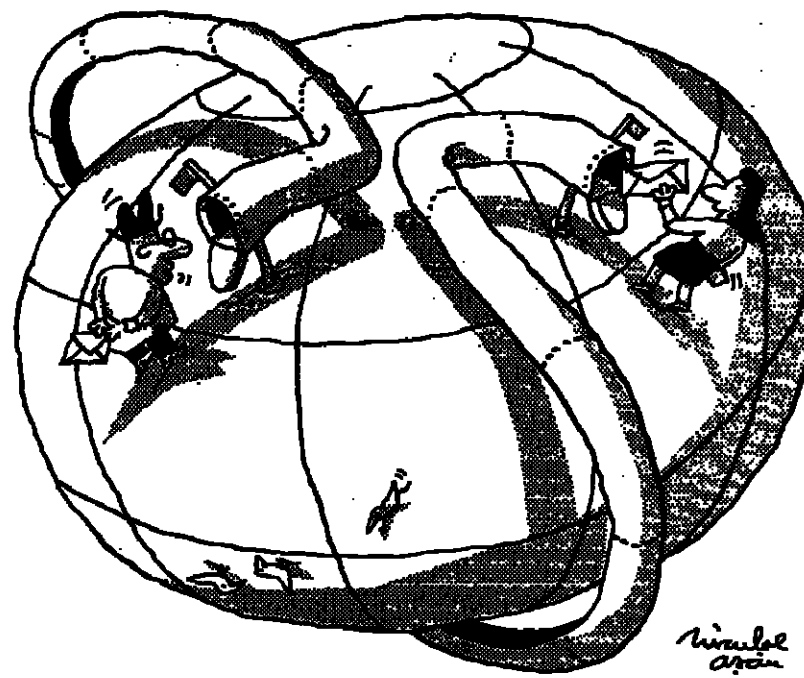
Regardless of what happens with plans for an Asian backbone, money is in short supply these days among the companies that provide Internet services in Asia, and that is likely to change the way Asians use the global network.

**T**O REDUCE the cost of linking to the outside world, Internet companies in Thailand and China now offer "domestic" services to their customers.

Under one program in China, customers have access only to China-based Web sites but can send e-mail anywhere around the world.

Although this trend seems to be driven by commercial concerns, domestic Internet networks would also be easier for governments to monitor — and censor. China and Singapore both carefully monitor Internet content and block sites they deem harmful.

Sending e-mail takes up very little "bandwidth," or telecommunications capacity, and thus costs less to the Internet companies than when customers access the World Wide Web.



Mr. Greene of Cisco says domestic Internet services make sense for the region not only because of money problems faced by service providers. There is the issue of culture, too. The Internet may be able to unite the planet in terms

of technology, but there are still old-fashioned language barriers. "How much will a Singaporean who reads and speaks English want to converse with a Japanese who reads and speaks Japanese?" he asked.

ALT / Review

## Building a Robot? Try It With Legos

**Bymaker Devises Program to Make Automotons From Plastic Blocks**

By Mike Musgrove  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Playing with legos just got a little more interesting. Clicking bricks together is fun enough, but a new, pricey set from the Danish company Lego AS called MindStorms lets you build — and program! — your very own Lego robot using the same ubiquitous pieces of plastic that have been hiding under family sofas for generations.

The important pieces among the more than 700 in the box are the three new arrivals: the "RCX," a large, battery-powered computer to store and run programs; three input devices (two touch sensors and a light sensor); and two motors to put a Lego construction into motion.

The easiest robots to build with this set are vehicles that use the light sensor to follow a trail or that bump off walls

and redirect themselves. You write the programs on your computer using a Lego-brick-inspired interface; simply drag a brick from the command menu and "snap" a program together, but fine-tuning can take hours. (Finally, I understand why software companies keep missing their deadlines.)

When you're finished, beam the program into the RCX with an included

**Creativity is encouraged.**

infrared connector that plugs into a serial port on your PC; the RCX brick can hold five programs at a time.

Wisely, the software won't let you start programming until you complete a reasonably comprehensive training program, encouraging you along with a robotic voice that tells you how "amazing" you are as you make progress. Although the manual offers a few sug-

gested building projects, it doesn't show you how to finish them, in an effort to promote creativity. The MindStorms Web site [www.legomindstorms.com](http://www.legomindstorms.com) also provides ongoing tutorials and tips and downloadable programs.

This product is a real brain workout; it's entirely possible to lose yourself in a pile of Lego bricks trying to craft a clever mechanical device — or sitting at your computer trying to write a clever program. Either way, it's a learning experience, to be sure, and it's refreshing to see a toy that uses computers to enhance the fun but also promotes spending some time away from the monitor. As clichéd as it sounds, you're really limited only by your imagination — and the size of your Lego collection.

*Lego MindStorms: Win 95, \$200, ages 12 and up (Mac version due in early 1999).*



Lego's new game combines using a computer and plastic bricks to build and program a variety of robots. The product is "a real brain workout."

### BRIEFLY

**SAUDI INTERNET SERVICE:** Saudi Arabia has approved a list of service providers as it prepares to open the Internet to the public, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

It quoted a senior official in charge of

the Internet as saying this week that he had completed authorization for 40 companies, in addition to Saudi Telecommunications Co., to provide Internet service.

A marketing manager for one of the

companies bidding said, however, that he expected that list to be further whittled down to 20 companies before public Internet service begins, possibly by the end of the year.

Service will be provided through a central "technology city," which will have so-called firewalls blocking certain sites deemed inappropriate by the authorities, officials said.

Currently, most people inside the kingdom wishing to access the Internet have to dial up to service providers in neighboring Gulf states, which also bar access to some Web sites. (Reuters)

**ON-LINE IN INDIA:** Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India has announced that his government will soon surrender its Internet monopoly and begin issuing licenses for private providers.

The long-awaited announcement was made this weekend at an information technology conference in the southern city of Bangalore, the computer capital of India, United News of India reported.

The government decided in September 1997 to throw open the Internet to private service providers, but the process had become stalled by bureaucratic problems. (AP)

**CAPTIVE AUDIENCE:** Believing that time spent in the bathroom should not go down the drain, two entrepreneurs in Columbus, Ohio, are installing computer screens above urinals so that

men can have something to look at while heeding the call of nature.

The panels display sports scores and schedules, ticker-tape style, and advertising.

Sports Screen Advertising is the brainchild of Kyle Mullins, a former Intel Corp. and CompuServe Corp. sales executive, and a financial consultant, James Malcolm.

"Guys don't look around when using urinals. And they sure don't talk to people," Mr. Mullins said. "They have to stand there and face straight ahead. They beg to look at something other than the porcelain." (AFP)

**ME FIRST:** On-line spending will rise to about \$2.3 billion during the holiday season from \$1.1 billion a year ago, yet Internet merchants are failing to serve gift buyers adequately, according to a market research firm's report.

The firm, Jupiter Communications Inc. of New York, found that most people shopping on the Internet buy presents for themselves more often than for others. Fifty-nine percent of Internet users who shop on-line said that less than 10 percent of their purchases were gifts. Only 16 percent of on-line purchases are gift-related, Jupiter said.

Internet retailers are missing an opportunity to sell more goods to the customers they already serve because they have failed to encourage gift-buying through customization, such as wish lists, and have not set up technology to

track on-line gift-buying behavior, said Nicole Vanderbilt, a Jupiter analyst.

"When you look at all the money these retailers are shelling out to get these customers, they better be sure they get their money's worth," Ms. Vanderbilt said.

Book and music retailers will be among the most popular sites for consumers during the holiday season, she said. Merchants selling clothes, toys and consumer electronics, goods that have not previously sold well on the Internet, will do better this year, Ms. Vanderbilt predicted. (Bloomberg)

**COMPUTER CRASH:** A Russian-Ukrainian investigation commission has found that computer faults were responsible for the September crash of a Ukrainian-made Zenit-2 rocket, the rocket designers said this week.

"Two faults appeared in quick succession in the rocket's computer and caused the failure of Zenit's regulatory system and the crash of the booster," the design bureau NPO Yuzhnoye said in a statement. "The faults had a random character and were not a consequence of design or construction defects, or of incorrect operation."

It remains unclear whether the crash, which destroyed 12 communication satellites owned by Globalstar Telecommunications Ltd. of the United States, will jeopardize a contract for further launches of Globalstar equipment. (Reuters)

## Is Linux Microsoft's New Target?

By Hiawatha Bray  
The Boston Globe

**BOSTON** — A leaked memorandum from a Microsoft Corp. engineer suggests that the famously competitive software company is girding for battle against the upstart Linux operating system.

The memo describes Linux as a "short/medium-term threat" in the rich market for software that runs on computer servers. It speaks of "beating Linux" by stressing the product's drawbacks. It also suggests undercutting Linux's growing popularity by adding enhanced features to Microsoft computer-networking products that compete with Linux.

Microsoft has confirmed that an engineer, Vinod Valloppilli, wrote the memo in August. It was posted late Sunday on the Internet by Eric Raymond, a well-known Linux software developer and industry gadfly.

Similar memos from Microsoft executives have formed a key part of the federal government's ongoing antitrust suit against the company.

"Mr. Raymond said he did not believe that any of the proposals in Mr. Valloppilli's memo were illegal. But he said he saw them as proof that Microsoft was unwilling to coexist with Linux and other 'open-source' software products based on universal software standards that Microsoft did not control."

"There's a fundamental opposition between the Microsoft way of doing things on the one hand and the Internet, open-standards, open-source world on the other," Mr. Raymond said.

But according to Microsoft's enterprise marketing group manager, Ed Muth, the memo is just one man's opinion, not official Microsoft policy. "I think overall it's a good piece of work that does a thoughtful job of raising the issues," Mr. Muth said.

Open-source software such as Linux is usually available free of charge. Just as important, open-source programs allow users to make modifications to the software by including a copy of the raw "source code" created by the program's designers; so users of open-source code can easily customize software.

Linux itself is largely composed of software created by the GNU Project, a volunteer group sponsored by the Free Software Foundation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Supporters of open-source software say it is cheaper and more reliable than traditional programs made by companies such as Microsoft.

# adaptability

e-commerce : providing secure  
online transactions - from order  
to delivery - via Telecommerce  
to answer your business needs.

Let's build a smarter world



France Telecom

مركز من المأصل



## INTERNATIONAL

# From French High-Schoolers, a Fervent Plea: Help Us Work Harder!

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

**CHELLES, France** — Thousands of the 2.3 million high-school students in France plan to resume protests against poor study conditions with a demonstration in Paris on Thursday. But at the Lycee Gaston Bachelard in this eastern suburb of Paris, students are divided about how hard they should keep pushing.

"We've got some promises on paper," said Abdel Benamar, 20, a student leader, referring to promised remedies for shortages of professors and shortcomings in the curriculum made by the national Ministry of Education after last month's national protests. "But until we actually see changes made, we should keep up the pressure."

Sarah Devannes, a classmate, disagreed. "We achieved a lot of things," she said. "We got six teachers' assistants who'll be here in January, and if we continue the strike too long, we'll start losing support."

Discussions like this are going on in schools all over the country after a 10-day October vacation that followed some of the biggest school protests since 1995. Then, it was university students who were on strike, demanding better classrooms and study conditions, more teachers, smaller classes and curricula designed to help them compete for jobs in an economy where many graduates find no jobs waiting for

them when they get out of school.

In France these days, with unemployment at 11.7 percent nationwide, high-school students are striking for the right to study harder to be better prepared for the job market.

Looking at the Lycee Bachelard, a casual visitor might wonder what there was to strike about. Four stories high, on a campus in a neighborhood of single-family houses and gardens next to a housing project, the school has big picture windows and wide, spotlessly clean corridors in four-story buildings organized around a central courtyard where students congregate during breaks.

Security would not seem to be an issue: Even in troubled neighborhoods, schools have no metal detectors at the door, because guns in France are strictly controlled.

"I've been in teaching for 19 years, and I've never seen a knife flashed in all that time, though I've worked in some pretty tough schools," said Daniel Bach, the principal at the Lycee Bachelard, where 2,000 students from all racial and ethnic groups prepare for the bac, or baccalaureate diploma, which qualifies them to study at university.

That openness, however, turns out to be one of the problems after all.

"Kids from the neighborhood can come in and sell hashish and other stuff," Mr. Benamar said. "We used to have drafters doing alternative service who helped with administrative work and

ensured security, but the draft ended this year and we don't have them any more."

So one of the student demands, here as at other schools around the country, was for more supervisory personnel and better safety. The education minister, Claude Allègre, promised to increase school staffs with part-time students as

**With unemployment at 11.7 percent, French students are striking for the right to study harder to be better prepared for the job market.**

part of the Socialist government's national youth employment program.

Another complaint of students here was academic schedules that had scheduled some of them right out of lunch, a problem Mr. Bach attributed to computer foul-ups that had since been solved. He discusses problems such as these regularly with student representatives.

Students commonly repeat years before passing the national examination thresholds to higher levels of education, and the examinations, particularly the bac, are so rigorous that there is little stigma attached to staying back a year or more to prepare for them.

"One of the strains on the system is that nowadays 60 to 65 percent of all students want to go on to university," Mr. Bach said. "It used to be 30 percent. So it's no longer just an elite that wants to continue."

In a country where until a decade or so ago schools were run by a huge bureaucracy centralized in Paris, and where providing education is still seen by almost everybody as a state responsibility, students are as apt to take to the streets to demand solutions to their problems as their parents were.

Last month, in scenes reminiscent of the student revolution in the Latin Quarter in 1968, the high school protests in Paris turned violent when unemployed youths joined student marches and started breaking shop windows, looting stores and setting cars on fire.

But the violence this time was an aberration, agreed these students, who seem more preoccupied with fitting into today's global economy and their increasingly competitive society than with changing it.

When Mr. Allègre responded to last month's strikes by promising to lighten the weekly class workload, which keeps many students on campus here from 8:15 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. daily, at least some of them thought he had missed the point.

"If they cut back the workload too much, we could find that we aren't prepared when we get to university," Miss Devannes said. "They could assume we know math we haven't even

studied, and then how would we cope with our courses?"

What exactly the relief in the study load that Mr. Allègre promised would mean was not yet clear to Muriel Navarro, a history and geography teacher who meets regularly with student representatives more concerned with passing tests than avoiding work.

Remedial study programs are unknown in the state university system, which leaves it up to students to figure out their own deficiencies and make up for them if necessary. At the high school level, according to Mr. Bach, it is up to professors and students together to meet diploma requirements.

Worry about that was one of the reasons why students at this school decided to strike, he said, after they got back to school in September after summer vacation and found that they were short of four teachers out of 170. That meant that some students were unable to sign up for required courses in life sciences and mathematics.

"I had asked the district administration for a replacement for the math teacher last June, when she asked for maternity leave," Mr. Bach said. "But I didn't get one."

Mr. Allègre has promised to recruit 3,000 new substitute teachers, so Mr. Bach thinks he will get replacements for the ones he is missing. But, he says, it will be up to them and their students to figure out how to get through the syllabus by the end of the year.



Iranians demonstrating Wednesday on the 19th anniversary of the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

## Iranian President Turns Up Heat on U.S.

Agence France-Presse

**TEHRAN** — Iran toughened its stand against the United States on Wednesday, setting draconian conditions for starting an official dialogue, as demonstrators burned American flags on the 19th anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy here.

President Mohammed Khatami, at a public gathering at a Tehran school, sharply criticized the United States for continuing hostile policies toward Iran, 19 years after radical Iranian students stormed the embassy and held its staff hostage for 444 days.

"What took place here was not against the American people, but against U.S. policies in Iran," he said, lamenting

that Washington "has failed to realize its mistakes, reconsider past policies and apologize."

Mr. Khatami singled out the broadcast of "ugly and hostile" programs by the U.S.-funded, Prague-based Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, which recently started a service in Persian.

"This so-called Radio Free is aimed at striking a blow to the Iranian regime, nation and independence," he said.

Mr. Khatami also mentioned efforts by Washington to pressure energy-rich Central Asian countries to bypass Iran in exporting their oil and gas to Europe.

"Although Iran offers the shortest and most economical route with no environmental hazards, America, under the illusion to hurt Iran, opposes this to the detriment of the people of Europe

and Central Asia," he said.

In front of the former U.S. Embassy, tens of thousands of people, mostly schoolchildren, set fire to American flags and effigies of Uncle Sam.

In a speech to the crowd, General Mohsen Rezaei, the secretary of the Expediency Council, a top supervisory body to the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, demanded that President Bill Clinton "apologize to Iran at an official international forum for his country's support of 70 years of dictatorship in Iran," an allusion to the monarchy toppled in the 1979 revolution.

He also said Washington must "pledge to never again interfere in our internal affairs," remove its naval fleet from the Gulf region and release Iranian assets frozen in the United States.

## IRAQ: As U.S. Treads Cautiously, Baghdad Alienates Defenders

Continued from Page 1

or other concessions, diplomats said.

Western leaders were seeking a Security Council resolution condemning Iraq, diplomats said, but it apparently does not contain the tough language usually sought as a justification for military action. There are questions in Washington — and presumably in Baghdad — about Security Council unanimity now that the Russian vote is controlled by Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov, a longtime political and personal ally of Saddam Hussein.

At the same time, Washington issued a warning to U.S. citizens to be wary of possible terrorist attacks, a precaution that often coincides with a build-up to military action.

There are scores of Westerners, including Americans, in Iraq, many of them in the corps of UN weapons inspectors. An Iraqi defector recently told an Arab newspaper that the Baghdad leadership regrets having released foreigners held in

Baghdad as so-called human shields before the U.S.-led attack in 1991.

Politically, Washington has a much stronger hand this time than in its previous confrontation with Baghdad six months ago. In the interim, President Bill Clinton has presided over a new Palestinian-Israeli accord and also orchestrated pressure via NATO that wrung major Serbian concessions in Kosovo.

Early this year and again in August, the United States accepted deals, brokered by France and Russia, that got UN inspectors back on the job in Iraq but gradually introduced the idea that some sanctions might be lifted. In particular, France argues that Iraq would be legally entitled to resume imports if it got a clean bill of health on nuclear weapons while Washington has insisted that all sanctions must remain in force until Iraq meets all the UN demands issued after the Gulf War.

Despite these divergences in the West, another diplomatic solution may now be beyond reach, U.S. and European officials said. But it was still un-

clear how far the Clinton administration was prepared to go with military force as a way of compelling Baghdad to comply with UN demands.

A key concern, officials said, was how much progress might have been made secretly in Iraq on weapons of mass destruction during the 90 days since the last intrusive inspections. In recent confrontations, Washington apparently was unable to make a compelling case that bombing could effectively cripple Iraq's efforts in this domain.

The United States has nearly 200 warplanes, including fighter-bombers, on a war footing around Iraq. Mr. Cohen's swing through the Middle East will take him to all the countries that might provide bases for air attacks, including Turkey.

His key talks were in Saudi Arabia, with King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz. Prince Abdullah's long-standing sympathies for Iraq and Syria have become more ambiguous recently as he has emerged as the power behind the throne.

### BRIEFLY

#### Fuel Prices Anger Zimbabweans

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — Police fired tear gas and charged into crowds of demonstrators with nightsticks Wednesday as tensions erupted over fuel price increases. The unrest began when private taxi vans and buses blocked entrance routes to Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, to protest a 67 percent increase in gasoline prices announced by the government Saturday.

Scuffles broke out between transport operators and commuters. Commuters were angered that taxi vans — those that were still operating — had doubled their fares. Demonstrators stoned passing cars and erected barricades, preventing access to many parts of the city. Businesses were closed because workers failed to show up. There were no reports of injuries. Zimbabwe has been plagued by violence since its economy began collapsing a year ago.

#### U.S. Envoy Tackles Congo Strife

**KIGALI, Rwanda** — A top U.S. official met Wednesday with Congolese rebels and with Rwandan officials, but it was unclear whether she had made any headway in persuading Rwanda to disengage from the rebellion in the neighboring Congo.

"We have heard the desire of all sides for peace," Assistant Secretary of State Susan Rice said before the talks, in the Rwandan capital of Kigali. Details of the meetings

were not immediately available.

The rebellion against President Laurent Kabila of the Congo has embroiled troops from as many as eight countries, including Rwanda, which accuses him of genocide and of failing to rid the country's border of Rwandan rebels. (AP)

#### Colombia Incursion Irks Brazil

**BRASILIA** — Brazil has issued a protest to the Colombian government, accusing its troops of entering Brazilian territory without permission during a battle against Marxist rebels over the weekend.

Foreign Minister Luiz Felipe Lampreia of Brazil summoned the Colombian ambassador to demand that all troops and dead bodies at the remote jungle airstrip of Querari, in Amazonas state, be withdrawn immediately.

The Foreign Ministry of Brazil said Colombian military planes used the airstrip as a base for a battle in the eastern Colombian town of Mito, despite Brazil's rejection of a request by Colombia to enter Brazilian territory.

The statement said that President Fernando Henrique Cardoso of Brazil instructed Mr. Lampreia to "convey a vehement protest" to Colombia's ambassador. Mr. Cardoso discussed the issue with heads of the armed forces Tuesday, it said.

About 1,000 guerrillas from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia inflicted the heaviest defeat in 30 years on Colombia's military in Mito, killing at least 80 soldiers and capturing 45 others. Ten civilians died. (Reuters)

## Vatican and Israel Clash Over Move to Beatify Pope Pius XII

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — The Israeli ambassador to the Holy See has urged the Vatican to wait 50 years before moving ahead with any plan to beatify Pope Pius XII, who has been criticized by Jewish groups for remaining silent about the Nazi Holocaust during World War II.

Last week, the Vatican's foreign minister, Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran, angered Israeli authorities by calling Jewish settlements in East Jerusalem "an illegal occupation" while visiting the city. The Vatican is seeking international guarantees to protect sites in Jerusalem viewed as holy by Christians, Muslims and Jews.

The wrangling over Pius XII and the status of Jerusalem has brought the Vatican's relations with Israel to a new low, five years after Pope John Paul II took the step of recognizing the Jewish state. And that ill-feeling could hinder John Paul's long-standing plans to visit Jerusalem for the millennium.

The Reverend Peter Gumpel, a Jesuit priest who is directing the cause for beatification of Pope Pius XII for the Congregation for the Causes of Saints, called Ambassador Aharon Lopez's remarks, "imprudent and provocative."

Father Gumpel said the ambassador's statement Tuesday, as well as repeated criticism from many Jewish groups over other recent choices for sainthood, were thwarting the Vatican's effort to improve relations with the Jewish community.

"These attacks and insults by some groups are counterproductive," Father Gumpel said. "I would not be surprised if it led to a rise of anti-Semitic feeling; many Catholics feel outraged by these attacks."

Mr. Lopez, who made his remarks during a press conference, spoke only of Pope Pius XII. But many Jewish groups have strongly criticized the Pope's canonization of Edith Stein, a Jewish philosopher who became a Roman Catholic nun and was killed at Auschwitz, as well as his beatification of Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac, who was archbishop of Zagreb when a Nazi puppet regime ruled Croatia during World War II.

The church maintains that Pius XII personally helped save thousands of Jewish lives, and remained silent only out of fear that more Jews would be killed if he publicly criticized the Nazis.

Jewish organizations and Israeli members of Parliament have vehemently criticized the Vatican for its efforts to beatify Pius XII, whose cause was officially opened in 1965 by Pope Paul VI. But it was the first time an Israeli government official raised the issue in public.

Ambassador Lopez said in an interview that he realized "the beatification of saints is the absolute prerogative of the church." He added, "But because Holocaust survivors are still with us and the

wounds of the Holocaust are still open, it would seem wiser to wait a number of years until sensitivities have been defused and historians have access to all the records and can make a judgment."

He said he would leave it to historians to evaluate the substance of the charges for and against Pius XII, but that he felt a need to address the "loaded and emotional" issue. "This is the time to speak out," Mr. Lopez said. "While it is still in process and not a fait accompli."

But Vatican officials were irked by the ambassador's public statement, which, among other things, reopened a long-simmering dispute be-

tween many Jewish groups and the Vatican over its World War II records. Vatican archives of material dating to 1902 were opened to outside scholars last January; 20th-century records are still being classified by church scholars.

The Vatican has published its own 12-volume history of the World War II period, with 5,000 documents culled from Vatican and other archives. The church says the history contains all the relevant material relating to World War II. Father Gumpel said that those who complain the Vatican has not been sufficiently open in allowing scholars to examine all the records have not done their homework.

## Car Explosion Injures 3 Near Kremlin Entrance

Reuters

**MOSCOW** — A car headed toward the gates of the Kremlin exploded Wednesday, injuring three guards in what appeared to be an attempted bomb attack on President Boris Yeltsin's offices.

The presidential press office said a man who had jumped out of the car before it exploded near the Spassky Gate, the main staff entrance to the Kremlin, was "still alive."

Mr. Yeltsin is recuperating from fatigue near the Black Sea.

## PINOCHET: Spanish Appeal Is Heard

Continued from Page 1

1970s and 1980s. The onetime strongman is under police guard at a secluded London hospital where he is recovering from back surgery.

About 150 people, including supporters of General Pinochet and Chilean exiles and relatives of those who disappeared during the years of military dictatorship, crowded into an ornate committee room of the House of Lords on Wednesday for the first of two days of hearings. The House of Lords, the upper house of Parliament, is the ultimate court of appeal for England and Wales, and the case was heard by 5 of the 12 Lords of Appeal, senior judges who are also life peers. The judges were dressed in business suits while the lawyers wore the traditional white wigs, black robes and high collars.

The law lords are hoping to decide the appeal this week, and if they rule in General Pinochet's favor, he could depart at once. Thus, moves by Chilean exiles in Europe and governments seek-

ing his extradition to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland would probably fail.

A Chilean Air Force ambulance plane has been waiting at Brize Norton Royal Air Force Base in Oxfordshire this last week for General Pinochet out of England promptly once he is freed.

Reed Brody, the advocacy director of Human Rights Watch, said Wednesday night that his organization had asked the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg to request the United Kingdom to continue to detain General Pinochet pending an appeal there.

In a rare move, the law lords have agreed to admit arguments Thursday on behalf of Amnesty International, the Redress Trust, the Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture, the family of a disappeared Anglo-Chilean, William Beauraine, and a British torture victim, Dr. Sheila Cassidy.

They will be represented by Professor Ian Brownlie, an authority on international law, who will argue that there is no immunity for crimes against humanity.



A man clearing rubble Wednesday in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital.

Designers  
Jumble on  
The Catwalk  
Well Fashion Houses  
All Begin to Tangle  
Immense Conditions

### ECONOMIC SCENE

#### America's Imp

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W

W











## Investor's Europe

between Russian banks until Jan. 1. In the talks with foreign creditors, the two sides agreed that Russia would offer longer-term dollar-denominated bonds to replace the ruble-denominated Treasury debt, though they remain far apart on most details.

The International Monetary Fund this week rejected the government's economic plan, which it presented Saturday, to increase regulation of the economy, give cheap loans to industry, and print money to pay wages. The IMF said it would not renege financing until the government proposed a "realistic" 1993 budget. Russia has said it will print at least 12 billion rubles before year-end to pay back wages.

### ■ Gazprom Stake for Sale

Russia said it had put on sale 2.5 percent of Gazprom, the country's natural-gas monopoly and its biggest company, at a starting price of \$61.5 million to try to raise money to trim its budget deficit.

President Boris Yeltsin this week allowed the government to split a 5 percent stake in the company into smaller chunks to try to attract investors who have been reluctant to risk taking such a large stake.

Igor Shchegolev, a government spokesman, said Moscow had not yet set a date for the sale. He said the starting price, set in dollars, would be paid in rubles at the market rate on the sale date.

...Hatch, chief of the Swatch Group, posing in a Smart car.

### Investor's Europe

**Frankfurt  
DAX**

**London  
FTSE 100 Index**

**Paris  
CAC 40**

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Austrian	AEX	1,056.61	1,034.40	+2.45
Brussels	BEL-20	3,307.72	3,262.64	+1.38
Frankfurt	DAX	4,841.72	4,785.08	+2.90
Copenhagen	Stock Market	618.42	618.42	Unch.
Helsinki	HEX General	4,572.52	4,554.34	+0.38
Oslo	OBX	545.72	542.97	+0.51
London	FTSE 100	5,622.86	5,603.90	+0.16
Maastricht	Stock Exchange	799.99	794.55	+1.97
Milano	MIBTEL	20969	20204	+2.99
Madrid	CAC 40	3,684.16	3,583.64	+2.88
Paris	CAC 40	3,629.90	3,542.29	+2.47
Stockholm	SX 16	1,178.82	1,163.08	+1.35
Vienna	ATX	4,261.78	4,177.55	+2.01
Zurich	SPI			

Information Herald Tribune

**Very briefly=**

**Bloomberg News**

**PARIS** — Alcatel SA said Wednesday it would change the management structure of its telecommunications unit, which accounts for two-thirds of its business, to help it react more quickly to changing technology and customer needs.

Members of the subsidiary's executive committee will take responsibility for overseeing the unit's 11 business divisions and its seven geographic areas. In the past, the business divisions reported to the chief executive, Serge Tchuruk, while the geographic areas reported to Joze Comau, the chief operating officer.

The change comes two months after Alcatel shocked analysts and investors by warning that first-half profit would fall short of forecasts because of a drop in orders from former phone monopolies such as Deutsche Telekom AG as well as the slowdown in Asia and Russia.

"The big problem they had in the second quarter," said "Sam Faughnan, an analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co. in London, "is that there was incorrect information coming from senior management, and they didn't have the systems in place to spot so they got their forecasting very wrong." Alcatel shares rose 1 1/2% to close at \$29 (\$112.80).

- **Bayerische Motoren Werke AG's** sales in the first nine months of 1998 rose 5.1 percent, to 46.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$28.5 billion).
- **Bell SA**, a Luxembourg investment group, purchased an 8 percent stake in Olivetti SpA, becoming the biggest investor in Italy's second-largest telephone company. The purchase will lift Bell's stake to 10 percent.
- **Baan NV**, a European maker of business-management software, is negotiating with Dutch labor unions to save an unspecified number of jobs endangered by its cost-cutting program announced last week.
- **Deutsche Bank AG** is no longer interested in buying UBS's Swiss branches. UBS was told by Swiss regulators to sell at least many as 35 retail units as part of the approval process for the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp. in June.
- **Britain** plans a new law to allow companies in danger of bankruptcy to keep creditors at arms' length for three months while they try to work out payment arrangements.
- **Sandvik AB** of Sweden plans to cut 2,000 jobs by the end of 1999, both as part of a planned restructuring and in response to the global economic slowdown.

*Bloomberg, Reuters*

## EU Plans 'Euro Team' for Summits

**Bloomberg News**  
**BRUSSELS** — The European Commission proposed Wednesday to send a team of three economic ambassadors to represent its planned single voice internationally.

The proposal is subject to approval by European Union governments.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**AMSTELVEEN, Netherlands** — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV said Wednesday that its second-quarter profit plunged 59 percent because of lower Asian spending, a strike at its U.S. code-sharing partner Northwest Airlines and lower capital gains.

The fourth-biggest airline in Europe earned a net 361 million guilders (\$213.7 million), down from 884 million guilders a year ago. The 1998 result included a 101 million-guilder profit from the sale of holdings, including a stake in the British tour operator Unijet. The 1997 figure included a 421 million-guilder profit from the sale of KLM's Northwest Airlines stake.

Sales fell to 3.70 billion guilders in the quarter from 3.72 billion a year ago. The carrier pledged further cost cuts to meet its profit forecasts for the year, but it said market conditions were unlikely to improve soon. KLM shares closed at 58 guilders, up 60 cents. (*Bloomberg, Reuters*)

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Nov. 4

Daily prices in local currencies		Dollars			
Local		High	Low	Close	Prev.
<b>Amsterdam</b>		AEX Index: 198.44			
<a href="http://www.aex.nl">www.aex.nl</a>					
ASB-AABO	39.50	39.50	39.30	39.30	39.30
ABN	128.00	127.70	128.00	128.00	128.00
Alm	65.10	65.10	65.00	65.00	65.00
Alm Invest	44.00	44.00	43.90	43.90	43.90
ASR	45.40	45.40	45.30	45.30	45.30
ASR Verc.	46.00	46.00	45.90	45.90	45.90
ASR Verc. II	46.00	46.00	45.90	45.90	45.90
Bak Wierwille	45.40	45.40	45.30	45.30	45.30
Bak Wierwille II	45.40	45.40	45.30	45.30	45.30
BNP	33.00	33.00	32.90	32.90	32.90
Com Grunhof	33.00	33.00	32.90	32.90	32.90
CMU	40.00	40.00	39.90	39.90	39.90
Deutsche Post	83.00	83.00	82.90	82.90	82.90
Fortis	181.40	181.40	181.30	181.30	181.30
Fortis Bank	181.40	181.40	181.30	181.30	181.30
Fortis Assurance	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei II	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei III	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei IV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei V	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei VI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei VII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei VIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei IX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei X	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XL	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei XLIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei L	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXVIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIX	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXI	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIII	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXIV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	128.40
Generalei LXXXXXXXV	128.50	128.50	128.40	128.40	12

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Athens www.athens.gr		Comparable Indian Fried Chicken	
Commanded by	25770	25,400	25,500
Ergo Inc	27350	26,900	26,900
Hellenic Baking	7149	7,099	7,099
Hellenic Holdings	6435	6,349	6,349
Hellenic Cement	7210	7,100	7,100
Hellas Bank	45349	45,349	45,349
Thess Cement	18549	18,500	18,400

SET Index Previous:	
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00
117.25	117.25
264.80	274.00
69.50	63.00
238.00	281.00
172.00	172.00
184.00	177.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**Market Closed**

The Bombay stock market was closed Wednesday on a local holiday.

**Brussels**

www.bombaystockexchange.in

Aluminum	2905	2870	28
Copper	2280	2230	22
Crude Oil	51.85	50.15	51
Crude Oil-Lib	51.85	50.15	51
Dutch Bunkers	5460	5400	54
Electrical	12680	12775	126
Gold	4490	4515	44
Iron Ore	6240	6250	62
Power AC	6780	6750	67
Gas	1220	1210	12

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

16.35	LVIAI	1100	255	455
16.35	Pacific B	1100	255	455
11.50	Pacific A	452.40	195	345
11.50	Pacificover A	370.00	362.40	107.6
11.50	Pacificover B	362	370	107.6
11.50	Pacificover C	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover D	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover E	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover F	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover G	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover H	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover I	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover J	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover K	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover L	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover M	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover N	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover O	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover P	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover Q	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover R	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover S	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover T	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover U	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover V	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover W	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover X	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover Y	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover Z	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover AZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover BZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover CZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover DZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover ED	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover ER	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover ES	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover ET	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover EZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover FZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover GZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HD	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HI	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HK	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HL	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HM	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HN	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HO	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HP	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HQ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HR	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HS	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HT	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HU	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HV	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HW	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HX	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HY	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover HZ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IA	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IB	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IC	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover ID	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IE	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IF	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IG	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IH	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover II	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IJ	1013	1013	107.6
11.50	Pacificover IK			

729	U.S. Bancorp A	85.50		
730	United Tech	101.00	101.50	104.50
731	Stanford Fers	101.00	102.50	108.00
732	Stamps Int'l	101.00	101.00	101.00
733	Shore A	101.00	101.00	101.00
734	Cheniere A	101.00	101.00	101.00
735	Vulco B	182.50	179.50	183.00
239.50				
550				
551				
552				
553				
554				
555				
556				
557				
558				
559				
560				
561				
562				
563				
564				
565				
566				
567				
568				
569				
570				
571				
572				
573				
574				
575				
576				
577				
578				
579				
580				
581				
582				
583				
584				
585				
586				
587				
588				
589				
590				
591				
592				
593				
594				
595				
596				
597				
598				
599				
600				
601				
602				
603				
604				
605				
606				
607				
608				
609				
610				
611				
612				
613				
614				
615				
616				
617				
618				
619				
620				
621				
622				
623				
624				
625				
626				
627				
628				
629				
630				
631				
632				
633				
634				
635				
636				
637				
638				
639				
640				
641				
642				
643				
644				
645				
646				
647				
648				
649				
650				

25.00	Hungary	10,800	640	430
23.00	United States	10,800	640	430
22.00	Wipac	428	228	130
21.00	Wipac	428	228	130
20.00	Wipac	428	228	130
19.00	Wipac	428	228	130
18.00	Wipac	428	228	130
17.00	Wipac	428	228	130
16.00	Wipac	428	228	130
15.00	Wipac	428	228	130
14.00	Wipac	428	228	130
13.00	Wipac	428	228	130
12.00	Wipac	428	228	130
11.00	Wipac	428	228	130
10.00	Wipac	428	228	130
9.00	Wipac	428	228	130
8.00	Wipac	428	228	130
7.00	Wipac	428	228	130
6.00	Wipac	428	228	130
5.00	Wipac	428	228	130
4.00	Wipac	428	228	130
3.00	Wipac	428	228	130
2.00	Wipac	428	228	130
1.00	Wipac	428	228	130
0.00	Wipac	428	228	130

[illegible]

ABC Computer	2420	2480
ABC Data	1200	1210
PerkinElmer	1330	1280
Raytek Bids	3500	3425
Soc. Open Bids	2780	2730
Schery	800	820
Tru-Sol	20000	20200
UCB		207

[illegible]

13.26	Deputy Mail A	2.70	22.00
13.28	Deputy Mail B	2.70	22.00
13.45	Dagob	4.61	4.45
13.46	Dagob Group	3.19	10.00
13.47	Dagob	3.19	10.00
13.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
13.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.00	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.01	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.02	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.03	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.04	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.05	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.06	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.07	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.08	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.09	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.10	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.11	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.12	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.13	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.14	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.15	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.16	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.17	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.18	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.19	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.20	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.21	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.22	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.23	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.24	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.25	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.26	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.27	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.28	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.29	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.30	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.31	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.32	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.33	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.34	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.35	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.36	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.37	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.38	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.39	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.40	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.41	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.42	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.43	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.44	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.45	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.46	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.47	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
14.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.00	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.01	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.02	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.03	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.04	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.05	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.06	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.07	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.08	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.09	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.10	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.11	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.12	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.13	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.14	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.15	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.16	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.17	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.18	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.19	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.20	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.21	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.22	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.23	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.24	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.25	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.26	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.27	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.28	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.29	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.30	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.31	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.32	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.33	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.34	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.35	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.36	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.37	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.38	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.39	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.40	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.41	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.42	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.43	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.44	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.45	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.46	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.47	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
15.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.00	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.01	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.02	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.03	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.04	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.05	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.06	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.07	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.08	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.09	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.10	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.11	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.12	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.13	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.14	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.15	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.16	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.17	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.18	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.19	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.20	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.21	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.22	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.23	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.24	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.25	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.26	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.27	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.28	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.29	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.30	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.31	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.32	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.33	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.34	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.35	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.36	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.37	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.38	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.39	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.40	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.41	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.42	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.43	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.44	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.45	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.46	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.47	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
16.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.00	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.01	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.02	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.03	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.04	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.05	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.06	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.07	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.08	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.09	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.10	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.11	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.12	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.13	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.14	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.15	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.16	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.17	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.18	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.19	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.20	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.21	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.22	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.23	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.24	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.25	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.26	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.27	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.28	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.29	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.30	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.31	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.32	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.33	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.34	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.35	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.36	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.37	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.38	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.39	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.40	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.41	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.42	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.43	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.44	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.45	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.46	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.47	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
17.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.00	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.01	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.02	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.03	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.04	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.05	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.06	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.07	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.08	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.09	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.10	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.11	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.12	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.13	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.14	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.15	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.16	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.17	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.18	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.19	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.20	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.21	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.22	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.23	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.24	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.25	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.26	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.27	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.28	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.29	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.30	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.31	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.32	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.33	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.34	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.35	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.36	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.37	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.38	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.39	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.40	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.41	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.42	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.43	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.44	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.45	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.46	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.47	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.48	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.49	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.50	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.51	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.52	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.53	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.54	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.55	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.56	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.57	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.58	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
18.59	EMI Group	3.19	3.70
19.00</			

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

17-19	Shenandoah Bk	1935	1284	1874
20	SAN	1935	1284	1874
21	SAN	1935	1284	1874
22	SAN	1935	1284	1874
23	SAN	1935	1284	1874
24	SAN	1935	1284	1874
25	SAN	1935	1284	1874
26	SAN	1935	1284	1874
27	SAN	1935	1284	1874
28	SAN	1935	1284	1874
29	SAN	1935	1284	1874
30	SAN	1935	1284	1874
31	SAN	1935	1284	1874
32	SAN	1935	1284	1874
33	SAN	1935	1284	1874
34	SAN	1935	1284	1874
35	SAN	1935	1284	1874
36	SAN	1935	1284	1874
37	SAN	1935	1284	1874
38	SAN	1935	1284	1874
39	SAN	1935	1284	1874
40	SAN	1935	1284	1874
41	SAN	1935	1284	1874
42	SAN	1935	1284	1874
43	SAN	1935	1284	1874
44	SAN	1935	1284	1874
45	SAN	1935	1284	1874
46	SAN	1935	1284	1874
47	SAN	1935	1284	1874
48	SAN	1935	1284	1874
49	SAN	1935	1284	1874
50	SAN	1935	1284	1874
51	SAN	1935	1284	1874
52	SAN	1935	1284	1874
53	SAN	1935	1284	1874
54	SAN	1935	1284	1874
55	SAN	1935	1284	1874
56	SAN	1935	1284	1874
57	SAN	1935	1284	1874
58	SAN	1935	1284	1874
59	SAN	1935	1284	1874
60	SAN	1935	1284	1874
61	SAN	1935	1284	1874
62	SAN	1935	1284	1874
63	SAN	1935	1284	1874
64	SAN	1935	1284	1874
65	SAN	1935	1284	1874
66	SAN	1935	1284	1874
67	SAN	1935	1284	1874
68	SAN	1935	1284	1874
69	SAN	1935	1284	1874
70	SAN	1935	1284	1874
71	SAN	1935	1284	1874
72	SAN	1935	1284	1874
73	SAN	1935	1284	1874
74	SAN	1935	1284	1874
75	SAN	1935	1284	1874
76	SAN	1935	1284	1874
77	SAN	1935	1284	1874
78	SAN	1935	1284	1874
79	SAN	1935	1284	1874
80	SAN	1935	1284	1874
81	SAN	1935	1284	1874
82	SAN	1935	1284	1874
83	SAN	1935	1284	1874
84	SAN	1935	1284	1874
85	SAN	1935	1284	1874
86	SAN	1935	1284	1874
87	SAN	1935	1284	1874
88	SAN	1935	1284	1874
89	SAN	1935	1284	1874
90	SAN	1935	1284	1874
91	SAN	1935	1284	1874
92	SAN	1935	1284	1874
93	SAN	1935	1284	1874
94	SAN	1935	1284	1874
95	SAN	1935	1284	1874
96	SAN	1935	1284	1874
97	SAN	1935	1284	1874

[illegible]



**NYSE**

**Wednesday's 3 P.M.**

The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
 Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
 The Associated Press.

[illegible]

## Switzerland to Reg Consumer Price

**Bride**

### MISSION: Small Designers

Page 10

# EXHIBIT PARIS VIII

THE P  
MON  
WERE  
BUSIN  
VIST  
FOR EL  
AND ITS A

**Electric  
systems  
Company  
Service**  
DECEMBER 1971  
100,000,000

(b) For trade only  
 (c) Below is a guarantee from  
 (d) available on the 1st of the year  
 (e) distributed to all members on the

## FACILITIES



ASIA/PACIFIC

# Thailand to Request Consumer Price Cuts

**Bangkok News**  
BANGKOK — Thailand, which recently declared inflation under control, said Wednesday it would ask producers and sellers of 18 groups of consumer goods to cut prices to reflect recent gains by the baht.

Cement, shampoo, rice cookers, detergents and insecticides are among the goods targeted, said Deputy Commerce Minister Paitoon Kae-Whong, who added that talks have been held with some producers, who were receptive to price cuts.

The government will only ask for cooperation, not impose specific price targets, he said.

The baht has gained nearly 10 percent against the dollar over the past six weeks and recently traded at a 13-month high of 37 baht per dollar. That has given a windfall to manufacturers that use imported materials, the deputy minister said.

As the baht gains, imported goods become cheaper in local currency terms.

The dollar closed in Bangkok on Wednesday at 36.64 baht.

The request comes in the same week that the Commerce Ministry lowered its inflation forecast for the year. The revision was triggered by a report that consumer prices fell for a second month in October as a stronger baht cut prices on imported goods such as oil and grain.

The Commerce Ministry this week said it expected inflation to average 5.1 percent to 5.2 percent this year, compared with a forecast of 9.2 percent made jointly with the International Monetary Fund in August.

Chaturongkai Sonakul, governor of the central bank, said Wednesday that inflation in December



**MICROPHONE MELEE** — Paul Chiu, Taiwan's finance minister, being swamped Wednesday by reporters asking if the government would help companies affected by share-settlement defaults that caused the stock market to tumble.

# LTCB Gets New Life as State Bank

**Tokyo News**  
TOKYO — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., dragged down to virtual collapse by bad loans, embarked on a new life Wednesday as a nationalized bank.

Takashi Anzai, 57, an executive director from the Bank of Japan, and his management team now must clean out the bad loans and prepare the bank for a new buyer. They will also investigate whether former executives should be punished for bringing the bank to its knees.

Japan's 10th-largest lender, the bank was taken over by the government last month under a 60 trillion-yen (\$520 billion) bailout package. The same day it got a 3 trillion-yen emergency loan through Deposit Insurance Corp., the semipublic corporation that distributes money to failed banks.

Mr. Anzai said the bank was likely to need more public funds before it was ready to be sold.

"Some of those who lent to us will want their money returned, so it's inevitable that the amount we borrow from the Deposit Insurance Corp. will increase," Mr. Anzai said. "But we hope to lay out our direction as clearly as possible to win back confidence and the ability to raise money on our own."

He said the bank's depositors "should rather be relieved," given the state's promise to protect the bank's assets and take over loans to healthy borrowers. The actions of LTCB's previous managers will come under scrutiny, he said.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia		
Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Taipei TSE
11000	1300	17000
10000	1200	16000
9000	1100	15000
8000	1000	14000
7000	900	13000
6000	800	12000
5000	700	11000
4000	600	10000
3000	500	9000
2000	400	8000
1000	300	7000
0	200	6000
1998	1998	1998
Exchange Index	Wednesday Close	Friday Close
Hong Kong	10,508.25	10,559.52
Singapore	1,281.85	1,283.27
Sydney	2,878.99	2,875.60
Taipei	14,527.81	14,527.81
South Korea Composite	431.70	421.81
Bangkok	354.41	343.18
Beijing	913.67	907.64
Taipei	6,985.32	7,074.44
Manila	1,714.08	1,694.58
Jakarta	339.45	317.18
Wellington	1,965.81	1,953.88
Bombay	2,812.08	2,812.08

# Bridgestone Revs Up Formula 1 Campaign

**Tokyo News**  
TOKYO — When Mika Hakkinen flashed across the finish line on Sunday to win the Formula One driving crown, a deafening cheer went up in the Bridgestone Corp. garage behind pit row.

Bridgestone, competing with Michelin SCA and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for the title of world's biggest tire maker, supplied the tires for Mr. Hakkinen's silver and black McLaren-Mercedes race car. Mr. Hakkinen and Bridgestone clinched the championship after a Goodyear tire on Michael Schumacher's red Ferrari blew out just over half way through.

The maker of Bridgestone and Firestone tires is leading a surge of Japanese companies into Formula One racing. Honda Motor Co. hopes to take advantage of the sport's popularity in Europe to sell more cars there.

Much of Bridgestone's 10 billion-yen (\$86.7 million) annual investment in racing is directed at Formula One. The reason for the investment is that Bridgestone, which has 20 percent of the tire market in Asia, Latin America and the United States, lags behind in Europe with just 11 percent. It is hoping Formula One will help it catch up.

In a survey this year, 35 percent of Germans identified Bridgestone as a tire maker in 1998, double the figure in 1996, the year before the company entered Formula One, said Mr. Kitawaki. The figure in Britain is 29 percent now, compared with 7 percent in 1996.

Bridgestone and Honda are entering Formula One as Goodyear and the Tyrrell racing team bow out after more than three decades of supplying tires and cars.

Honda, Japan's third-largest automaker, said it would enter an F-1 car as early as 2000 and Toyota Corp., the biggest, said it was considering following suit.

# FASHION: Small Designers Fall Victim to Tough Economic Conditions as the Big Names Dominate

**Continued from Page 15**  
sales clerks' salaries. To increase their influence over retailers, Donna Karan, Tommy Hilfiger and Ralph Lauren have expanded into lower-priced lines.

Discount chains have added to the competitive environment by introducing their own designer products.

As a result, small designers, especially those that link couture to mainstream fashion in a product known as a bridge line, are under intense pressure to justify their existence.

"The apparel industry is a microcosm of the big picture" of the

economy, said Bud Konheim, chief executive of Nicole Miller, a company once synonymous with a "must-have" little black dress.

"It's survival of the fittest, and it offers tremendous opportunities for those who know how to survive."

The \$85 billion women's apparel market has been relatively flat, with revenue growing just 12 percent in the past five years, according to Tactical Retail Monitor, an industry newsletter.

For many fashion companies, that means the only way to gain market share has been to grab it from other companies, and the stiff competition has caused designers to cut prices

this year by about 30 percent, retail analysts and executives said.

Even large publicly held fashion companies have not been immune, and their share prices have suffered this year. While some companies have increased their presence in stores and have seen gains — often, however, through lower prices — investors have been resolutely downbeat about the prospects for consumer spending on fashion.

Shares of Donna Karan, for example, are down more than 41 percent this year; they fell Tuesday after the company reported third-quarter earnings that were below Wall Street estimates and warned that it would

only break even for the year. In late trading Wednesday, the shares were at \$7.75, up 81.25 cents.

Other apparel and fashion stocks have been weak. Liz Claiborne is down almost 25 percent for the year, and Jones Apparel is off 13 percent. Faring slightly better is Polo Ralph Lauren, down about 9 percent, while Tommy Hilfiger is ahead of the pack, with its stock up about 32 percent this year.

But there are smaller, independent design companies that have thrived lately, in many cases by rethinking the way they do business to compete in leaner times.

Companies such as Nicole Miller

and Tahari Ltd. are streamlining inventories and speeding production to respond more quickly to changing tastes and to eliminate the need to cut prices to sell slow-moving products.

Others, such as the women's-suit maker Kasper ASL Ltd., are scrambling to consolidate as a way to gain influence among retailers and broaden their product lines.

Other companies such as BCBG Max Azria and Garfield & Marks are trying to wrest themselves from the control of the department-store giants by showcasing their fashions in small specialty shops or in their own retail stores. This frees them from the pressures of slashing prices to compete.

## Very briefly:

- Guangzhou Investment Co., a mainland-backed holding company, is raising 556 million Hong Kong dollars (\$74.7 million) by selling 643 million new shares at 91 cents each on the Hong Kong stock market. The company is using the proceeds to buy a cement plant in China and to invest in a housing project in Guangzhou, and for working capital.
- Merrill Lynch Japan Securities Co. has applied to become part of Japan's postal savings network of 24,000 automated-teller machines. The broker, which would be the first foreign-owned securities company to join the network, has not decided yet whether it will install ATMs at its 33 sales branches.
- Citizen Watch Co.'s first-half earnings slumped 27 percent, to 2.49 billion yen (\$215.9 million) as its rival Seiko Corp. drove down industry prices of components and watches. Sales rose 1 percent, to 102.07 billion yen.
- San Miguel Corp., the Philippines' largest brewer, confirmed for the first time that it plans to sell its 22 percent stake in Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd. But San Miguel plans to wait until shares in the Australian firm recover.

Access to every banking activity in just three clicks.

Follow the arrow

<http://www.natexis.com>

EXHIBITION CENTRE

# PARIS-NORD Villepinte

## THE PARISIAN MONUMENT WORLD-CLASS BUSINESSMEN VISIT FIRST FOR ELECTRICITY AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

11 1998  
100,000 m² of solutions

Electricity, systems, communication, services... Elec will keep you surprised. Decision-makers in the field of electricity and its uses whether for industrial or building applications come and visit the Elec International exhibition taking place from 7 to 11 December 1998 in Paris.

2,400 firms covering 100,000 m² of exhibition will offer you the right solutions to meet your specific requirements. Don't miss the most renowned exhibition in Europe dealing with:

- generation, transmission and distribution of electricity
- equipment for industry
- solutions for building
- automation and fieldbuses
- lighting
- heating, ventilation, air-conditioning
- maintenance and services

Free admission for trade only.  
Pre-registration before 16 November 1998.  
Visitor's guide available on the Elec Web Site.  
Free catalogue distributed to all visitors on site.

Elec Promotion <http://www.fr-elec.fr>  
e-mail: [elec@elec.fr](mailto:elec@elec.fr)  
InfoLine: +33 1 48 13 29 93  
Tel.: +33 1 53 23 99 99 - Fax: +33 1 53 23 99 70

**FACILITATING YOUR BUSINESS**  
[www.expoparisnord.com](http://www.expoparisnord.com) e-mail: [info@expoparisnord.com](mailto:info@expoparisnord.com)

## An innovative vision for a new understanding of international finance.

At Arab Banking Corporation, our vision travels beyond the expected, with expertise that brings a new perspective to a comprehensive range of international services. Recognised around the world as the leading Arab international bank, we establish global connections and ensure solid investment, transferring business knowledge into profit. At Arab Banking Corporation, we've got your priorities in focus.

**البنك العربي للمصرفية (B.S.C.)**  
Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

ABC Tower, Diplomatic Area, P.O. Box 5096, Monrovia, Liberia.  
Tel: (973) 532235, Telex: 9432 ABC BAH BA, Fax: (973) 534165/533002  
<http://www.arabbanking.com>  
CA No. 10299.

An Arabian heritage. An international vision.  
Worldwide ABC Group Presence

Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Amman, Bahrain, Barcelona, Cairo, Casablanca, Frankfurt, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, Houston, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Monte Carlo, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Tehran, Tripoli, Tunis.



## INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

THE IHT DESK DIARY  
FOR THE TIME OF YOUR LIFE.

Half your life's story—or even more—is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along.

That's why the International Herald Tribune—constantly alert to the needs of busy executives—had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the notes space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 400 grams (14 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Personalized with gift initials on the cover, it's an elegant gift for friends, business contacts and associates—and for yourself.

• Daily measures 21 x 15 cm (8 1/4 x 6 in.), fits easily into the standard A4 folder.

• Polished black leather cover with gilt metal corners.

• French blue paper with gilt page edges.

• Blue ribbon page marker.

• Work on a glass surface with plenty of space for daily appointments.

• With removable address book, neatly fitted in a blue silk pocket.

• Corporate personalization and discounts are available.

For details, fax Paul Baker at +44 (0)1765 688 242 or e-mail: paulbaker@btinternet.com

Please send me 1999 IHT Desk Diaries. OS-11-98

Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:

1-4 diaries UK £35.50 (U.S.\$58) each

5-9 diaries UK £35.20 (U.S.\$54) each

10-19 diaries UK £29.10 (U.S.\$48) each

Additional postage outside Europe £7 (U.S.\$11.20).

Check here for delivery by recorded or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$9.20) per package plus postage.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.

Please charge to my credit card:

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

Company EU VAT ID No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Mail or fax this order form to:  
International Herald Tribune Offices,  
P.O. Box 35, Ripon, North Yorkshire HG4 4YG, U.K.  
Fax: +44 (0) 1765 688 242  
E-mail: paulbaker@btinternet.com

## World Market Troubles Buffet U.S. Property Deals

By Laura M. Holson  
and Charles V. Bagli  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The stylized map of Manhattan skyscrapers on the wall behind Andrew Stone's desk at Credit Suisse First Boston is peppered with tiny yellow dots, each representing a real-estate deal in which he had a hand.

There are more than 140 in all, from 17 Battery Place and 40 Wall St. in lower Manhattan to the St. Moritz Hotel on Central Park South and the Vinegar Factory on the Upper East Side. In just under three years, Mr. Stone, a confessed deal junkie and the head of CS First Boston's principal transaction group, poured more than \$5 billion into commercial real-estate loans and equity investments in New York, a total of \$24 billion nationally.

So aggressive was his approach that in February, CS First Boston backed five of the seven bidders for 48 Wall St., a landmark building in the heart of the financial district.

"Relationships aren't our strength," Mr. Stone acknowledged last spring. "We love the market. If three guys are bidding, we'll back all three. We don't like to pick the partner we like best."

But the market Mr. Stone loved a few months ago is not the market of today. The boom that he—and the investment banks of Nomura Securities Co. and Lehman Brothers Inc., among others—had fueled came to a screeching halt when global turmoil rolled markets in late summer.

Real-estate deals collapsed. Initial public offerings were called off. The "flight to safety" that drove down stocks as investors sought comfort in Treasury bonds also decimated the market in the mortgage-backed securities that Wall Street sold to finance its real-estate lending.

Nervous investors flashed back to the early 1990s, when inflated property values collapsed and overbuilt downtowns teemed with dark and half-empty buildings.

"We haven't hit our heads on the windshield, but it makes people think about how the world is five or six

years ago," said Mark Teitelbaum, senior managing director of investment sales at Julien J. Studley Inc., a New York real-estate company.

How did real estate—the most local of businesses—become exposed to the hazards of globalization? By coming to rely on Wall Street, the nerve center of the global economy, for financial backing.

Commercial banks and savings-and-loan institutions stumbled—and in some cases collapsed—under billions of dollars of bad real-estate loans in the recession of 1990-91, and they had all but stopped lending to developers and landlords.

Bankers such as Mr. Stone and Ethan Peener of Nomura Securities became the kingmakers in real estate, stepping in as traditional banks bowed out. Their innovation was to turn commercial mortgages into securities. Instead of just letting the loans clutter up their own balance sheets, investment banks pooled the loans, then split the pools into classes rated from triple-A on down, just like municipal bonds or commercial paper, and sold the loans under the name "commercial mortgage-backed securities"—to institutions, including pension funds, hedge funds and mutual funds.

In essence, they shared the wealth—and risk. The dollar value of commercial loans made by investment banks blossomed, from \$17 billion in 1993 to \$50 billion in the first eight months of 1998, according to Commercial Mortgage Alert, a newsletter. That river of cash allowed speculative buyers and developers to outbid each other for properties, driving prices ever higher.

Now, though, with investors demanding steeper returns on mortgage-backed securities or refusing to buy loans we housed on the investment bank's balance sheets, Wall Street has tightened the capital spigot to a trickle.

As a result, the real-estate deals that aren't coming unwound are shivering; "hope" ties are commanding as much as 25 percent less than sellers expected in June.

"Don't worry, the market'll come back," Steven Roth, chairman

of Vornado Realty Trust, told a crowd of real-estate professionals at a recent conference. "You'll just be as old as I am when it does."

The company's stock was at \$35.9325 in early trading Wednesday, up \$1.125 on the day, compared with a high of \$49.1719 in January.

Warnings like that were almost unthinkable three months ago, and to students of real-estate fundamentals, hard to understand even now.

Demand for office space is rising in most cities; the current troubles are rooted in the way Wall Street financed growth, not in supply and demand for space. That suggests that the next downturn in real estate may be less devastating than the last because the excesses of the market are being weeded out. Already, bankers are limiting loans to 70 percent of a property's value, compared with 95 percent three months ago.

With investment banks beholden to fixed-income investors who will not tolerate losses in their own port-

folios, market discipline is having its salutary effect. "Gone are the days when the investment banks are going to buy wildly speculative deals where the cash flow is not in place," said Peter Hauspurg, chairman of Eastern Consolidated Properties.

Steven Witkoff was one of the first real-estate moguls to streak across the New York skyline after the commercial real-estate recession ended in the mid-1990s. Starting with a small office tower in 1995, he quickly acquired 30 buildings in five cities, as much as 95 percent of the financing was provided by Credit Suisse First Boston or Lehman Brothers. For three years, Mr. Witkoff was a profitable jump ahead of a rapidly rising market.

"Witkoff had the vision to get in there when nobody else did," said Stephen Siegel, president of the New York-based real-estate company Insigra/ESG and an adviser to Mr. Witkoff. "He bought his first building before anyone saw any appeal in the downtown market."

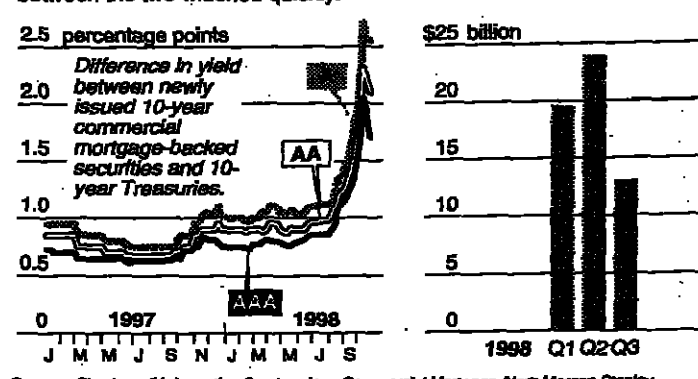
He beat out rival bidders in July with what many experts thought was a rich offer: \$157 million, or \$160 a square foot. Three years earlier, Mr. Witkoff and other buyers could have acquired downtown buildings for \$17 a square foot. But in the summer of 1998, buyers had already snapped up the bargains, and many deals were being based on a projected spike in rents, not existing cash flow.

Then world markets tumbled, and Lehman backed away in September from financing the Witkoff deal. Fearing he would lose the building, but reluctant to pay what now seemed like an exorbitant price, Mr. Witkoff pressed Venator Corp., as Woolworth Corp. had been renamed, to renegotiate. Venator, eager to close the deal by the end of the year and fearing that another buyer would offer even less, agreed.

They signed a new deal that is scheduled to close in early December for \$137 million, a 14 percent discount from the original price.

Real-estate brokers and developers say the retreat by Wall Street lenders has taken the froth out of the market. Besides falling prices, the number of prospective buyers will probably drop, too, as lenders insist on higher levels of equity. But, they add, real-estate markets in most of the United States remain healthy, if only because vacancy rates are low and—in most places—there are few new office towers on the way.

"Wall Street has gotten religion," said Mitchell Steir, executive vice president of Julien J. Studley. "Instead of chasing every deal in their path, they've decided to shift off the spigot for the time being. Now, deals will have to stand on merit, rather than on some dream-like fantasy about rents."



Sources: Shearman & Sterling; Commercial Mortgage Alert; Morgan Stanley

## Advertisement

For information please contact,  
Katy Hour: Fax (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or e-mail: funds@iht.com

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by fund groups for STANDARD & POOR'S MICROFIL, L 33-1 40 28 08 08, e-mail: funds@iht.com

To receive free daily quotations for your funds subscribe at: e-funds@iht.com

November 4, 1998  
http://www.iht.com/INTFUNDS.html

<p>101 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>102 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>103 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>104 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>105 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>106 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>107 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>108 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>109 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>110 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>111 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>112 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>113 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>114 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>115 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>116 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>117 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>118 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>119 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>120 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>121 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>122 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>123 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>124 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>125 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>126 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>127 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>128 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>129 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>130 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>131 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>132 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>133 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>134 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>135 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>136 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>137 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>138 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>139 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>140 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>141 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>142 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>143 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>144 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>145 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>146 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>147 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>148 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>149 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>150 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>151 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>152 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>153 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>154 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>155 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>156 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>157 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>158 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>159 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>160 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>161 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>162 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>163 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>164 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>165 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>166 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>167 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>168 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>169 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>170 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>171 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>172 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>173 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>174 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>175 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>176 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>177 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>178 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>179 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>180 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>181 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>182 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>183 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>184 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>185 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>186 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>187 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>188 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>189 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>190 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>191 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>192 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>193 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>194 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>195 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>196 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>197 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>198 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>199 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>200 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>201 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>202 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>203 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>204 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>205 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>206 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>207 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>208 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>209 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>210 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>211 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>212 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>213 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>214 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>215 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>216 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>217 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>218 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>219 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>220 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>221 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>222 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>223 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>224 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>225 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>226 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>227 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>228 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>229 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>230 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>231 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>232 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>233 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>234 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>235 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>236 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>237 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>238 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>239 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>240 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>241 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>242 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>243 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>244 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>245 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>246 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>247 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>248 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>249 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>250 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>251 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>252 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>253 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>254 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>255 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>256 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>257 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>258 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>259 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>260 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>261 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>262 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>263 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>264 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>265 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>266 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>267 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>268 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>269 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>270 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>271 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>272 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>273 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>274 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>275 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>276 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>277 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>278 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>279 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>280 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>281 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>282 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>283 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>284 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>285 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>286 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>287 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>288 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>289 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>290 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>291 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>292 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>293 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>294 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>295 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>296 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>297 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>298 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>299 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>300 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>301 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>302 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>303 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>304 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>305 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>306 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>307 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>308 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>309 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>310 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>311 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>312 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>313 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>314 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>315 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>316 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>317 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>318 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>319 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>320 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>321 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>322 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>323 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>324 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>325 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>326 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>327 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>328 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>329 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>330 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>331 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>332 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>333 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>334 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>335 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>336 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>337 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>338 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>339 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>340 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>341 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>342 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>343 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>344 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>345 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>346 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>347 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>348 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>349 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>350 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>351 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>352 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>353 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>354 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>355 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>356 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>357 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>358 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>359 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>360 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>361 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>362 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>363 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>364 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>365 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>366 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>367 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>368 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>369 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>370 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>371 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>372 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>373 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>374 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>375 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>376 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>377 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>378 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>379 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>380 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>381 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>382 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>383 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>384 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>385 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>386 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>387 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>388 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>389 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>390 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>391 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>392 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>393 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>394 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>395 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>396 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>397 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>398 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>399 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>400 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>401 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>402 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>403 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>404 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>405 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>406 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>407 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>408 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>409 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>410 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p>	<p>411 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>412 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>413 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>414 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>415 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>416 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>417 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>418 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>419 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.00</p> <p>420 AMERICAN BANK GROUP INC. 101.</p>
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



## Intervention's Downside: Many See Hong Kong Stocks as Poised for a New Fall

The marginal symbols indicate frequency  
quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b)  
- bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (t)  
- twice weekly; (m) - monthly; (b) - twice monthly.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Whether the issue is climate change — currently under discussion at the COP 4 conference in Buenos Aires — technology cooperation or other key concerns, it is clear that global progress on the environment can only be achieved by partnerships between all stakeholders in all regions of the world. Foreign direct investment as a proportion of capital flow into developing countries increased from 33 percent in 1981 to 75 percent in 1996, reflecting the importance of the private sector as a partner in these initiatives.



## MULTI-STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE CRUCIAL ELEMENT IN GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

Sustainable development is only achievable when all sectors of society participate.

In the business world, environmental performance is increasingly seen as a competitive issue for companies. As a result, growing numbers of companies are recognizing the value of strategic alliances with stakeholders who have traditionally been on different sides of the table when it comes to the environment.

Governments, industry associations, business groups, academics and scientists, local communities and international nongovernmental organizations are all forging partnerships with industry to further the cause of sustainable development. Such alliances between organizations with a wide range of experience and expertise promise to offer high payoffs for all the partners — and for the global environment itself.

This march toward finding global environmental solutions through public-private partnerships has become a necessity in the six years since the Rio de Janeiro World Summit on Environment and Development, and particularly following the commitment of industrialized nations in Kyoto last year to binding carbon dioxide reductions.

Industry has made extensive progress in addressing the sustainable development agenda. Voluntary codes of conduct, the launch of en-

vironmental management systems and a business-driven technology revolution to introduce environmentally sound technologies represent just some of the advances that have been made.

**Finding common ground**  
There has been a growing awareness that it is no longer sufficient for business to talk only to business. The only way to find common ground with all sectors of society is through dialogue and partnerships.

"If we look at society as a whole, there has been a very clear shift from the situation in Rio when the world was being described as bipolar, made up of government and nongovernment, to a tripartite world which represents government, business, and civil society," says Björn Stigson, president of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. "This change reflects a recognition of the importance of business as one of the contributors to sustainable development. Today, these three poles must interact on sustainable development issues because no one entity can implement a solution on its own. We see that if we want good, lasting solutions, we have to create partnerships and initiate multi-stakeholder dialogues."

In the late 1990s, according to John Elkington of the British environmental con-

sultancy group Sustainability Ltd., "We are seeing the dawn of a new era in the relations between business and environmental non-government organizations [ENGOs]." A survey by Sustainability Ltd. of more than 60 ENGOs and companies worldwide, asking them to assess the elements of a successful partnership, showed "a surprising degree of convergence." Mr. Elkington reported last year in *Tomorrow Magazine*.

About 85 percent of the survey's respondents said that partnerships will increase over the next five years and that ENGOs should get involved in more company partnerships. While some confrontation is expected, a dramatic shift has clearly taken place that favors shared responsibility among once-unlikely partners.

**Triple bottom line**  
As the environmental agenda broadens to incorporate sustainable development, with its "triple bottom line" (economic prosperity, environmental quality and social equity), environmental groups are realizing the key role that business can — and must — play in creating workable solutions.

At the same time, growing numbers of businesses are seeking to move beyond confrontation to forge more pro-

ductive relationships with environmental organizations.

From the company perspective, the drivers of what Mr. Elkington refers to as "strange alliances" include the recognition of market pressure, the ENGOs' credibility with the public, the need for external challenge, cross-fertilization of thinking, greater efficiency in resource allocation, a desire to head off negative public confrontations and a desire to engage stakeholders.

On the plus side for environmental groups is a disenchantment with governments' ability to provide solutions, the prospect of improving financial and technical resources, and acknowledgment that business is credible to government and that environmental groups can gain access to supply chains and greater leverage.

Among the environmental organizations driving this trend are the IUCN (World Conservation Union) and the WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature).

"Partnerships between NGOs and the business sector is one of the main ways forward to solve environmental problems," says Martin Hiller, European communications manager with the WWF. "For a long time, NGOs saw the business world as a compact and rather adverse group, and this has

## "GREENING" THE SUPPLY CHAIN

While more companies are recognizing the need to adopt environmentally friendly policies, it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a need to look at the entire supply chain throughout a particular industry. Corporations such as IBM and Apple Computers in the United States; Daimler-Benz and Siemens in Germany; Shell UK Exploration and Production, Rover and Jaguar in Britain; Toyota, NEC, Nissan and Canon in Japan are just a few of the multinationals that now require their suppliers to adopt an environmental management system that meets international standards.

Glaxo Wellcome, the pharmaceuticals and chemicals producer, has become a patron member of the Business Environment Agency in Britain. "We have helped to set up a project, ADAPT, to green the supply chain, which is based on self-assessments," comments Nancy Pekarek, communications manager in London. "We are encouraging our suppliers to meet environmental management and performance standards."

The Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) has set up a Working Group to look specifically at the electronics industry. Future scenarios will be examined for sustainability and will involve manufacturers, suppliers and customers. The industry's markets, projected customer needs and government regulations will also be reviewed in order to devise innovative strategies for the future. The goal is to provide a benchmark that can help companies compare their performance and implement actions for sustainability that can also become competitive tools in business. **P.A.S.**

turned out not to be the case. Many businesses are recognizing a new market development, a shift toward more environmentally friendly products and processes. After all, business wants to be sustainable; it's an economic necessity. They recognize that legislation on environmental issues is inevitable, so they want to be prepared. They turn to an organization like ours that has a track record of influencing legislation so that we can come up with proposals that all parties can find acceptable."

The WBCSD's Mr. Stig-

son acknowledges that addressing complex environmental issues in partnership with other players, who may have competing agendas, requires a high degree of compromise. Resolution may not come quickly or easily.

"But the time you may lose in the process of coming to solutions," he says, "you often gain by speeding up implementation. It is a learning process, the success of which depends on building trust. Yet this is the only reason why forward if we want to achieve results."

Amy Brown

## UNLIKELY LINK-UPS PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Public/private partnerships drive progress.

It made for unlikely bedfellows, back in 1996, when the World Wide Fund for Nature got together with the giant frozen-fish supplier Unilever to create the Marine Stewardship Council. The council's aim is to reach worldwide agreement about sustainable fishing methods. Unilever has set itself the target of offering only fish products that originate from a MSC-certified source by the year 2005. The WWF is doing all it can to help the company meet that goal.

Public-private partnerships like the one between the WWF and Unilever are becoming more commonplace these days as governments, institutions, environmental groups, industry associations and companies join forces to ensure sustainable development. Preserving fisheries is a sustainability concern that neither NGOs nor industry can afford to ignore.

Eventually, says Martin Hiller, European communications manager for the WWF, all fish producers will have to come on board, but pioneers like Unilever need to first create a market to show more hesitant producers that initiatives like the MSC really work.

"We are a company that makes large-scale use of natural resources," says Morris Tabakslat, chairman of Unilever. "Given our task in society, this is a legitimate use, but it also imposes on us the obligation to seek sustainability."

### Sustainable forests

Like-minded companies are supporting other public-private partnerships, among them the do-it-yourself retailer B&Q, which favors the sale of wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. B&Q leads a buyers group representing 25 percent of the British market.

European demand is so strong that forest-product companies in countries like Bolivia are seeking certification to ensure that they are not be shut out of world markets.

In a related effort, World Bank Chairman James D. Wolfensohn has formed an ad hoc forum on forests to forge a working partnership between the bank, international forest industries, and environmental and social development organizations.

Since 1995, Sustainable Project Management, a spin-off from the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, working with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has placed private-public partnerships at the core of its efforts to improve water, waste and energy services in the cities of the developing world.

These partnerships allow cities to benefit from the private sector's capital, technology and management skills.

Another program, the United Nations Environment Program Industry and Environment (UNEP-IE) Industry Outreach undertakes joint projects and networking with other UN organizations, the International Chamber of Commerce, the WBCSD and other NGOs as well as more than 65 industry associations worldwide.

"We work with industry associations so that they can raise the awareness of their members and to help provide them with solutions," says Jacqueline Aloisi Delardier, director of UNEP-IE. "We push prevention rather than cure-and-repair because we think it makes good business sense. Industry is a key actor, and you cannot resolve these issues without involving key actors."

The World Conservation Union is about to announce its first Business Advisory Panel. A group of private-sector representatives including British Petroleum, Monsanto, Volkswagen and Vivendi was appointed in 1996 to make recommendations about how to engage the private sector in IUCN work.

Javed Ahmad, director of communications at the IUCN, says that it was "quite a breakthrough" for an organization with as diverse a membership as the World Conservation Union to declare at its 1996 World Congress that private sector partnerships should be pursued.

"While some of our member organizations took the approach that there was no avoiding the decision to engage with the private sector, others said they were acting not because they were forced to, but because they wanted to. They felt the IUCN had a lot to contribute to the ongoing sustainability discussion," says Mr. Ahmad.

The goal of the Business Advisory Panel is to develop five different perspectives on what the IUCN can bring to the corporate sector, outlining how companies can use the organization's expertise as a basis for decision-making, investments and achieving other business goals.

A.B.

## ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING: TOWARD A UNIVERSAL STANDARD

Reporting on environmental compliance and voluntary initiatives is becoming both more complex and more international.

While many governments impose their own regulations, business is increasingly recognizing the importance of standards that can be compared across economic sectors and across borders. This trend is also supported by many other groups, such as local communities, environmental concerns, third-party verifiers, and accountants' and investors' organizations that need quantifiable procedures and a uniform methodology to measure results.

At present, there are a host of standards for environmental management systems. The International Standard Organization's ISO 14000 series provides specifications, guidance and advice on a wide range of environmental issues, including labeling, documentation, auditing and reviews.

Other organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Program, the Washington-based World Resources Institute and the Boston-based Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies are also in the process of drawing up or refining methodologies that can be universally applied.

At the European level, the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) is now mandatory for all member states of the European Union, but individual company adherence varies from country to country. Other international standards have been initiated or proposed by organizations such as the European Chemical Industry Council; the government of Denmark through its "Green Accounts" program; the German Association for Environmental Management in Banks, Savings Banks and Insurance Companies; and the Swiss Bankers Association.

### Best practices

At the same time, a number of consulting firms have received accreditation to monitor and verify adherence to ISO or EMAS standards. These include concerns such as Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance and Environmental Management Services International in Britain, whose clients include multinationals such as IBM, Volvo, Matsushita, Lucent Technologies, Kobe Steel and British Gas.

Coordinating their work and creating "benchmarks" for

industry that measure "best practice" is an important issue in the conference currently being held on climate change in Buenos Aires.

"A lot of the work that we're doing at the moment is with oil companies," says Bob Kenyon, joint managing director at EMSI. "All the big contracting organizations, such as Kvaerner Oil & Gas and AMEC Process & Energy, which supply equipment to companies like Shell, BP and Amoco, are starting to put ISO 14001 into effect. The links are beginning to develop."

The Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) has set up a working group to develop means to measure eco-efficiency and to create ways to harmonize corporate environmental reporting procedures. "Companies need tools to quantify their environmental performance and to collect comprehensive environmental data on their products and processes," says Markus Leini, WBCSD's program manager on eco-efficiency. Such data, he adds, "will allow them to report to their stakeholders interested in knowing how these companies operate."

Working with other organizations and programs, such as Ceres' Global Reporting Initiative and UNEP's Insurance Initiative, the group has already defined key words and terminology and drawn up principles for "metrics" — the measurement of indicators relating to environmental performance, human health and the quality of life. It is now working on ways to specify indicators that can be universally measured by all businesses and that will be valid for all economic sectors.

The aim is to overcome the deficiencies in current standards regarding the reporting of environmental data.

As Mr. Leini explains: "While effects such as global warming, ozone depletion and photo-smog are well accepted 'environmental issues,' others, such as human toxicity, are less clearly described or defined differently in different countries."

Providing harmonized reporting practices and standards with measurements and indicators that are accepted throughout an industry can help companies monitor their performance over time in line with set targets.

Pamela Ann Smith

## VOLUNTARY MEASURES AND FLEXIBILITY

The flexibility mechanisms included in the Kyoto Protocol create partnership opportunities.

Danish industry and utility leaders couldn't have been happier. After years of trying to convince various politicians to allow them to invest in environmental improvement projects in the nearby Baltics and Eastern Europe in return for emissions credit at home, the Kyoto Protocol spelled out their idea exactly.

"It was as though they read our minds," says one pleased manager at the Elsam utility. "Now all we need to do is get the government to agree."

Part of what the protocol outlined are so-called flexibility mechanisms — joint implementation and the clean development mechanism. The idea is relatively simple. Developed countries are permitted to finance emission cleanup projects in developing countries, where costs are lower and emissions are greater, in return for credit against their emissions at home.

### Verifiable reductions

While Danish Environment Minister Svend Auken may still be resisting the idea, countries such as Norway, Germany and the Netherlands have rushed to establish joint implementation projects. And countries like Poland and Costa Rica have rushed to embrace them.

But while the concept may be simple, much remains to be worked out. The Kyoto Protocol doesn't spell out how emissions credits will be computed, and organizations like the International Academy of the Environment worry that traditional economic models will prove expensive, vague and time-consuming, leading countries and companies to abandon the program.

Norway, which has greenhouse gas emissions that are among the highest in

Europe because of its oil and gas industry, was among the first to try joint implementation, with a \$3.4-million program in Costa Rica that began in 1997. A consortium including Kvaerner Energy AS, ABB Kraft AS (subsidiaries of the multinationals Kvaerner and ABB), construction company Reg-Henriksen Anlegg AS and the Norwegian government plan to reforest or conserve 4,000 hectares in the Virilla river basin. By doing so, the group hopes to eliminate 230,842 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions over a 25-year period.

The project, being carried out in conjunction with the Costa Rican National Power and Light Company, also aims to improve the efficiency of hydropower plants in the area.

"We believe this project is a good example of what the Kyoto Protocol means," says Geir Sjöberg, an undersecretary at the Royal Norwegian Foreign Ministry. "The reduction can be verified, and we think it can serve as a model."

Another way to try to clean up the environment is through emissions trading, which gives a country permits to emit a certain number of tons of a pollutant, such as carbon dioxide. Permit holders can choose to keep the permits and pollute, or they can lower their emissions levels and sell the permits.

Because the permits are worth money to their owners, the theory goes, permit holders will have an incentive to reduce emissions and sell the permits.

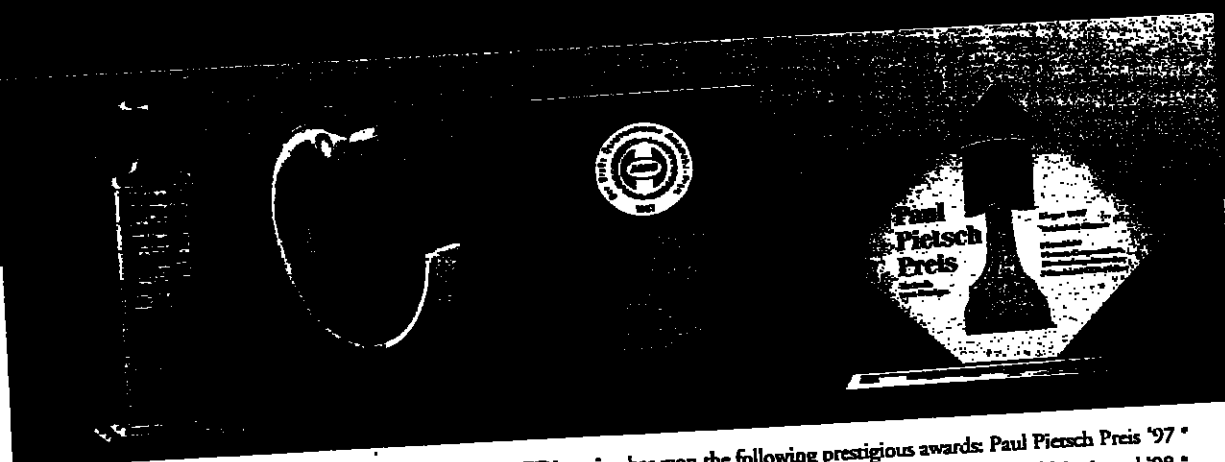
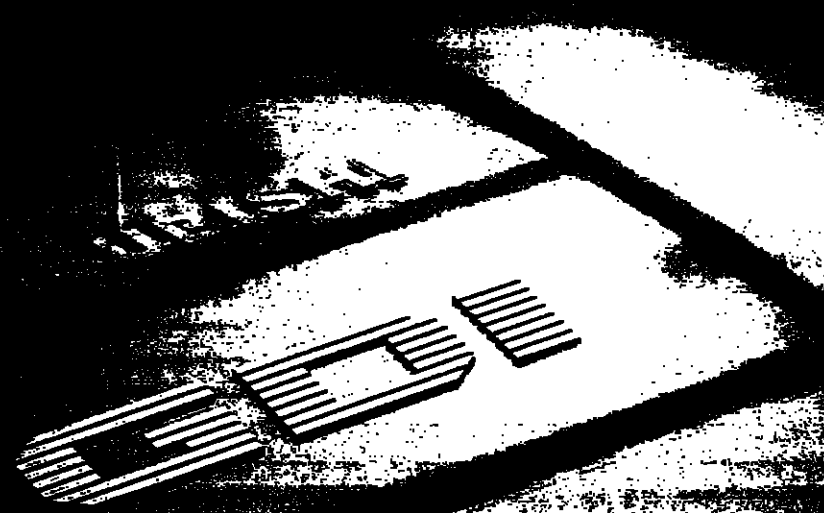
The Kyoto Protocol sees emissions trading as a supplement to each country's domestic emission reduction requirements. But the idea doesn't really spell out what "supplementary" means, and critics worry that emissions trading will allow industry and even countries to evade responsibility by buying their way out of emissions reduction. Barbara Ripple, a policy analyst who evaluated emissions trading for Consumer Alert, a Washington-based nonprofit consumer organization, argues that the system will likely mean increased energy costs. Nonetheless, the trading system is already attracting financial players, a sure sign that it is expected to be lucrative, if not environmentally friendly. Swedish financial company OM, which recently bought the Stockholm Stock Exchange, has just announced that it is starting an "environmental exchange," which will eventually include trading in emissions permits. The exchange will be run in conjunction with Scotland's Environment Exchange. Per-Jonas Carlsson, president of OM New Markets, is confident such trading will do its share to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Ariane Sains

"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.  
WRITERS: Amy Brown and Ariane Sains in Stockholm, Pamela Ann Smith in London, Terry Swartzberg in Munich and Greg Weigand in Tokyo.  
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahler.



Mitsubishi Motors have won many awards for innovation. But the real winner is the Earth.



Since its inception just 12 months ago, Mitsubishi's GDI engine has won the following prestigious awards: Paul Pietsch Preis '97 \* European Auto 1 Innovation Award \* Technology of the Year Award '98 \* Euro Trophy Award '98 \* Golden Oildrip Award '98 \* The Environment Award '98 \* 1998 Car of the Year Award for Environmental Protection \* Price of Honor '98 \* Smartest Technical Innovation '97.

Mitsubishi's Gasoline Direct Injection (GDI) engine has taken more than thirty years to develop. Transforming what was described as "the engineer's dream" into a mass production reality is an achievement of which Mitsubishi are justifiably proud. And not just

Less Fuel Consumption  
More Power  
Less CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

because they've collected many prestigious awards. In the race to develop an engine which is as good to drive as it is for the environment, Mitsubishi's GDI has

opinion shared by journalists, academics, motor manufacturers but more importantly, drivers around the world. Because although GDI may be the engine of tomorrow you can actually drive it today. Hundreds of thousands of people already are.

And as it's being fitted in other manufacturers' makes and models, the benefits aren't restricted to Mitsubishi cars, the motor industry or even drivers - they're global. GDI takes you further.



\*GDI is a trademark of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation.  
WEB SITE: <http://www.mitsubishi-motors.co.jp/>

.....It's  
the  
little  
things  
that  
make  
Mitsubishi  
great.



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: SOLUTIONS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

## ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY INITIATIVE

In Japan, business and government work together.

Under the historic Kyoto Protocol reached last December, the European Union agreed to reduce its greenhouse-gas emissions by 8 percent, compared with the 1990 level. The United States agreed to a 7 percent cut and Japan, 6 percent. But don't tell Japan's captains of industry that their country got off easy.

"Six percent is going to be tough for us," says Hajime Ohta, executive counselor of Keidanren, the influential Federation of Economic Organizations. "We joke that if the base year were 1973 or '74 instead of '90, it'd be much better. In other words, our effort has already been made."

True, the "oil shocks" of the '70s did inspire Japanese industry, especially automakers, to make impressive gains in fuel efficiency.

What is Japan doing today to fight global warming and meet its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol?

"We enacted a new law this year to prevent global warming by domestic companies," says Takeshi Sekiya of the Environment Agency's Global Department. "Under this law, the government requests industries to develop a plan to reduce their greenhouse-gas emissions. It's not an obligation, but industries are strongly encouraged to do so."

The Transport Ministry, meanwhile, has been exploring its options, according to Shunji Nakagawa of the ministry's Division of Environment and Ocean Development. "Our basic idea is to make auto engines about 20 percent to 25 percent more fuel-efficient by the year 2010," which is roughly the deadline for meeting the protocol's obligations, he says.

"We're also trying to get the [ministry's policy-making] council to consider different taxation of autos. We want to change the current rate of tax, based on the type of car, to provide an incentive [for owning fuel-efficient vehicles]. We'll have an answer next March or April."

Innovative technology Automakers, for their part, aren't just sitting around waiting for the government to call. Mitsubishi Motors is busy promoting its innovative Gasoline Direct Injection engine, which lowers emissions of carbon dioxide by 30 percent to 35 percent, compared with conventional engines. The GDI system features an engine in which gasoline is directly injected into the cylinder, as in a diesel engine.

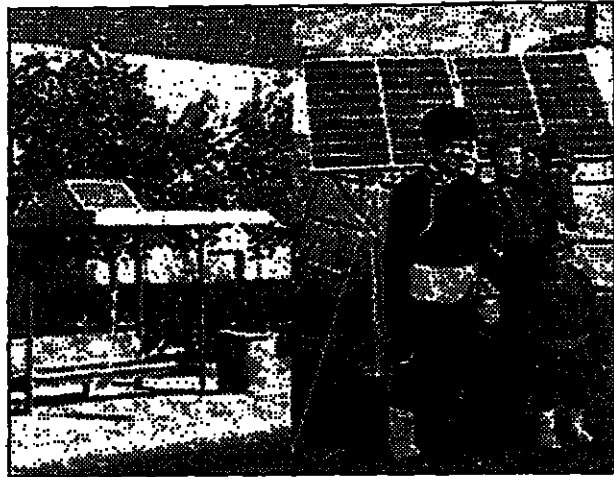
Fumio Nishizaki, manager of Mitsubishi Motors' external and government affairs dept., says GDI engines are now being supplied for cars made at the company's joint venture with Volvo in the Netherlands.

"We're also talking with Hyundai in South Korea for technological transfer of the engine," Mr. Nishizaki adds.

Toyota, meanwhile, is marketing what it calls the world's first and only mass-produced hybrid vehicle, named Prius. The vehicle, powered by gasoline and electricity, achieves a 50 percent cut in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, compared with conventional vehicles. Toyota is also developing smog-eating trees, based on the principle that some trees absorb more carbon dioxide than others.

Companies in other industries are also producing a variety of environmentally friendly products.

Kyocera, the maker of



Japan is a major source of environmentally friendly products.

electronic parts and information-technology equipment, has environmental criteria that are more stringent than Japan's national standards. The company's EcoSys printers have no disposable print cartridges, which reduces waste, while its highly efficient photovoltaic (PV) systems efficiently use solar energy to provide clean electricity. The company has also developed ceramic components for gas turbine engines that reduce NOx emissions by up to 90 percent, as well as a prototype solar-battery electric car. All of Kyocera's domestic factories have acquired ISO-14001 certification.

Another electronics company, Pioneer, has seen its ambitious environmental plan rewarded. It recently received the environmental management ISO-14001 certification for three of its facilities — the Tokorozawa Plant and Pioneer Video Co., both in Japan, and Pioneer Electronics Manufacturing N.V. in Belgium.

Despite these and other efforts, some environmental groups are unimpressed with the state of environmentalism in Japan.

"Japanese consumers are paying increasing lip service to environmental concerns, [but] it does seem to be little more than lip service," says Patrick Alley, director of London-based Global Witness.

Keidanren's Hajime Ohta, however, disagrees.

"Japanese industry has already achieved the world's highest level of energy efficiency," he says. "Now we need to go even further" to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

At this week's conference on climate change in Buenos Aires, delegates are addressing the issue of emissions trading, whereby one nation buys the right to emit greenhouse gases from another. This issue seems to be of particular importance to Japan, which has already sounded out Russia on emissions trading.

Greg Weigand

## APPLYING MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS

The Prototype Carbon Fund is designed to reduce emissions and encourage "green" technology.

As part of its Global Carbon Initiative, the World Bank hopes to launch a Prototype Carbon Fund, which would obtain funds from industrialized countries and the private sector and invest them in emission reductions for economies in transition and for developing countries. This would allow an OECD country to invest in the de-pollution of an enterprise in a developing country and thus obtain emission credits. Starting with a portfolio of \$2 million, the World Bank is proposing to provide emission reduction units to OECD countries and guarantee a fair price between buyers and sellers. Four countries — Switzerland, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands — and several multinationals, including Holdbank, British Petroleum, Chevron Corp. and Standard Oil, have agreed to participate in this fund, which could be launched by the end of this year. Partners in the initiative include the World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

"We are very much in favor of the whole idea of flexible mechanisms such as the Prototype Carbon Fund," says Björn Stigson, president of the WBCSD. "We believe there is a need to utilize them as a policy response. However, I also believe that companies will try to address the Kyoto targets principally via internal action, through improvements of processes and products, because those actions generate benefits not only in emission reductions, but in efficiency as well."

Mitigating the effects of climate change is critical in addressing the World Bank's core objectives of poverty alleviation and sustainable development. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates that if the level of carbon dioxide concentration in the world doubles, developing countries will be saddled with costs that amount to 5 percent to 9 percent of GDP, several times higher than industrialized countries. The fund is aimed at developing an efficient and equitable global market for project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions or carbon offsets.

"This is the first market-based instrument that will attempt to be responsive to the Kyoto Protocol," says Kenneth Newcombe, global manager of new products and partnerships

at the World Bank. "The fund will generate emissions reductions that are creditworthy against country obligations."

The fund is not involved in and will not conduct activities relating to the flexibility mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol sometimes referred to as "emissions trading," or the trading of assigned amounts.

### Key projects worldwide

The fund will identify 15 projects throughout the world, split roughly between developed and developing countries, using base-line technology, power-generation technology and energy-intensive activity. To participate, companies will pay \$5 million each and governments \$10 million.

There are many reasons companies will find the fund attractive for meeting Kyoto targets, says Mr. Newcombe. "A company like BP, which has voluntarily committed to reducing emissions by 10 percent below the 1990 level by 2010, will use the carbon offset fund as part of its portfolio to meet that voluntary objective," he points out. "The Danish Elkraft will invest in the fund because they fully expect the Danish government to order them to take measures to reduce emissions to meet the Kyoto targets, and to do so in Denmark would cost far more than investing in the Prototype Carbon Fund. Mitsubishi will invest in order to understand how this business works. It will learn about this market opportunity and may generate carbon offset in the countries in which it operates."

There are many additional environmental benefits to such a program, says Mr. Newcombe. "If you reduce carbon emissions, you are likely to reduce other emissions as well and end up with cleaner, greener technology. Essentially, we are talking about market transformation. By changing prices to reflect more sustainable resource use, we get the players in the market to talk about what is really meant by sustainable development, and what might be the costs and benefits. This could not take place without the support of multi-stakeholder dialogue," he adds.

## ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTING MAKES BUSINESS SENSE

Integrating environmental goals into business plans is emerging as a competitive advantage.

The rush by business to adopt systems of environmental management incorporating the precepts of sustainable development has set off a chicken-and-egg debate.

One fact seems undisputed: Companies that have instituted systems certified as meeting the stipulations of ISO 14001, the European Union's Eco-Audit or other internationally recognized standards, are generally more profitable than those that have not. This is borne out by the performance of the eco-efficient companies on the stock market.

According to Innovest Group In-

ternational, an investment research company specializing in finance and the environment, "A portfolio of eco-efficient companies can be expected to outperform less efficient competitors by anywhere from 230 to 240 basis points per annum."

Taken together, environmentally and socially responsible funds had a total volume of \$22 billion in the first half of 1998. Of that total, \$18.56 billion stemmed from 32 U.S.-based funds, more than half of which outperformed the Dow Jones Index (+14.2 percent).

The debate arises from whether

this high level of profitability is the product of environmental standards' helping companies to avoid environmental mishaps and maximize the use of resources, or whether it is simply that better-earning companies tend to allow themselves the "frill" of eco-certification.

The Innovest Group uses environmental indicators to identify companies with superior financial performance and has found that "Eco-efficiency turns out to be an extraordinarily good proxy for and predictor of superior corporate management, which in turn generates financial out-

performance and shareholder value." Tangible benefits include lower costs for distribution and waste management, savings in consumption of energy and materials and an improved corporate image.

More and more business leaders agree. In the Dupont Corporation's 1997 Progress Report on Safety, Health and Environment, Chief Executive Officer John A. Krol states: "By integrating environmental goals into business plans, we have made our company stronger and more competitive."

Terry Swartzberg

## WITH BY-PRODUCT SYNERGY, IT'S WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

New ways of recycling, recovering and reusing materials are being developed to allow one industry's waste to be used as another's raw material.

What was once regarded as waste, or low-value by-products of industrial production, is now seen as a potentially important resource. This realization is helping to create a new mechanism for protecting the environment: by-product synergy.

Powergen, the British electricity generator, is using ash released from burning coal at its power plants as a raw material to manufacture breeze blocks for the construction industry.

"Most new homes in Britain have power station ash in their walls or foundations," says a senior executive.

### Broad-based partnerships

The Business Council for Sustainable Development Gulf of Mexico (BCSD-GM), one of the regional partners of the Geneva-based World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) has identified other cases of by-product synergy, in the context of a project funded by a grant

from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Chaparral Steel company in Texas supplies electric arc furnace slag to another cement producer in the state, Texas Industries. Chaparral wins more value from its slag. TI wins increased cement production capacity along with a reduction in its energy needs and the environment wins because emissions of carbon dioxide are reduced.

"The conversion of waste streams and contaminated units into feedstock and products is an important element of industrial ecology," an official says. "A number of powerful technologies are available to stabilize wastes, eliminate hazards and create materials with proven commercial value."

The problem is that many corporate executives shy away from seeing these waste products as potentially useful, especially because of concerns about possible liabilities and public antipathy. Existing regulations can also hinder, rather than help, the conversion of waste into resources that can aid in the battle to reduce emissions and pollutants.

This year, the BCSD-GM has gathered 21 companies together to help set up the Tampico By-Product Synergy Project. It has already identified a possible project involving the collection, purification and marketing of carbon dioxide from companies producing significant amounts of the gas. If the studies prove this feasible, the gas will then be used by another company, Cryofinca, to supply fuel and feedstock to industrial users.

The results of these projects and studies on waste and materials are also being collected into a computerized database for discussion and analysis by "roundtable" forums involving both the public and private sectors. Member companies in both the United States and Mexico are already benefiting from a primer on the subject. The BCSD-GM has embarked on another project with Tulane University in the United States aimed at preparing an instructional module — entitled Toolbox II — on by-product synergy for use by business leaders, government officials and students. P.A.S.

### ON-LINE RESOURCES

- [www.eco.org](http://www.eco.org) Commission for Environmental Cooperation
- [www.greenchannel.com/ase](http://www.greenchannel.com/ase) Environmental Council Home Page
- [www.environmental.org](http://www.environmental.org) Environmental Industry Web Site
- [www.epa.be](http://www.epa.be) European Partners for the Environment
- [www.gnet.org](http://www.gnet.org) Global Network of Environment and Technology
- [redlind.ca/business](http://redlind.ca/business) International Institute for Sustainable Development
- [www.icwbo.org/Commissions/Environment/environment.htm](http://www.icwbo.org/Commissions/Environment/environment.htm) International Chamber of Commerce Commission on Environment
- [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org) United Nations Environment Program - Industry and Environment
- [www.wbcsd.org](http://www.wbcsd.org) World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- [w3.lyonlink.ch/iaconit/iaconit.htm](http://w3.lyonlink.ch/iaconit/iaconit.htm) World Conservation Union
- [www.wri.org](http://www.wri.org) World Resources Institute
- [www.worldwatch.org](http://www.worldwatch.org) Worldwatch Institute Online

The threat of global warming is on the rise.

So we're looking to the sun for practical solutions.

Why are the best and brightest ideas so often overlooked? Most life on earth draws its energy from the sun, yet the potential of solar energy as a reliable power source is largely unrealized. Except by Kyocera.

While others debate the likely impact of global warming, Kyocera is developing efficient, affordable solar energy solutions that work today. Helping to reduce greenhouse gases and lessen our dependence on fossil fuels.

Back in the 1970s, when "solar" cell technology was still young, other companies shied away from the costly research required to create more effective cell systems. Not Kyocera. We were the first company to perfect the technology for multicrystal cells. These efficient, less expensive cells make solar energy a more practical option for the average homeowner.

Today, Kyocera is one of the world's leading producers of solar cells. We're setting records for energy conversion efficiency. We mass-produce the largest functional solar cell. And our R&D team continues to look for new ways to convert more sunlight into more energy, more efficiently.

Our goal is to help place solar energy systems on one million rooftops by 2010. Because every solar cell that Kyocera puts into circulation helps to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and perhaps the threat of global warming.

Kyocera is working today for a better world. One in which our planet's delicate natural balance remains intact for future generations.

\*Kyocera holds the world record for conversion efficiency in a 15cm by 15cm multicrystal photovoltaic cell: 17.1%.



NASDAQ

Wednesday's 3 P.M.  
The 1,000 most traded National Market securities  
in terms of dollar volume, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press.

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	128.00	4.5	15.0	128.00	127.00	127.50	+0.50
Microsoft	56.00	3.5	18.0	56.00	55.00	55.50	+0.50
Apple	45.00	4.0	12.0	45.00	44.00	44.50	+0.50
Oracle	35.00	5.0	10.0	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Sun	25.00	6.0	8.0	25.00	24.00	24.50	+0.50
HP	20.00	7.0	7.0	20.00	19.00	19.50	+0.50
Intel	15.00	8.0	6.0	15.00	14.00	14.50	+0.50
Motorola	10.00	9.0	5.0	10.00	9.00	9.50	+0.50
Verizon	5.00	10.0	4.0	5.00	4.50	4.75	+0.25
AT&T	4.00	11.0	3.0	4.00	3.50	3.75	+0.25

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amazon	1.00	12.0	2.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10
Yahoo	0.50	15.0	1.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05
Google	0.20	18.0	0.5	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03
Alibaba	0.10	20.0	0.2	0.10	0.08	0.09	+0.01
Facebook	0.05	25.0	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.045	+0.005
Twitter	0.02	30.0	0.05	0.02	0.015	0.018	+0.003
LinkedIn	0.01	35.0	0.02	0.01	0.008	0.009	+0.001
Slack	0.005	40.0	0.01	0.005	0.004	0.0045	+0.0005
Zoom	0.002	45.0	0.005	0.002	0.0015	0.0018	+0.0003
Dropbox	0.001	50.0	0.002	0.001	0.0008	0.0009	+0.0001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Netflix	0.0005	55.0	0.001	0.0005	0.0004	0.00045	+0.00005
Spotify	0.0002	60.0	0.0005	0.0002	0.00015	0.00018	+0.00003
SoundCloud	0.0001	65.0	0.0002	0.0001	0.00008	0.00009	+0.00001
Bandcamp	0.00005	70.0	0.0001	0.00005	0.00004	0.000045	+0.000005
SoundCloud	0.00002	75.0	0.00005	0.00002	0.000015	0.000018	+0.000003
Bandcamp	0.00001	80.0	0.00002	0.00001	0.000008	0.000009	+0.000001
SoundCloud	0.000005	85.0	0.00001	0.000005	0.000004	0.0000045	+0.0000005
Bandcamp	0.000002	90.0	0.000005	0.000002	0.0000015	0.0000018	+0.0000003
SoundCloud	0.000001	95.0	0.000002	0.000001	0.0000008	0.0000009	+0.0000001
Bandcamp	0.0000005	100.0	0.000001	0.0000005	0.0000004	0.00000045	+0.00000005

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Twitter	0.0000005	105.0	0.0000005	0.0000005	0.0000004	0.00000045	+0.00000005
LinkedIn	0.0000002	110.0	0.0000002	0.0000002	0.00000015	0.00000018	+0.00000003
Slack	0.0000001	115.0	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.00000008	0.00000009	+0.00000001
Zoom	0.00000005	120.0	0.00000005	0.00000005	0.00000004	0.000000045	+0.000000005
Dropbox	0.00000002	125.0	0.00000002	0.00000002	0.000000015	0.000000018	+0.000000003
SoundCloud	0.00000001	130.0	0.00000001	0.00000001	0.000000008	0.000000009	+0.000000001
Bandcamp	0.000000005	135.0	0.000000005	0.000000005	0.000000004	0.0000000045	+0.0000000005
Twitter	0.000000002	140.0	0.000000002	0.000000002	0.0000000015	0.0000000018	+0.0000000003
LinkedIn	0.000000001	145.0	0.000000001	0.000000001	0.0000000008	0.0000000009	+0.0000000001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Slack	0.0000000005	150.0	0.0000000005	0.0000000005	0.0000000004	0.00000000045	+0.00000000005
Zoom	0.0000000002	155.0	0.0000000002	0.0000000002	0.00000000015	0.00000000018	+0.00000000003
Dropbox	0.0000000001	160.0	0.0000000001	0.0000000001	0.00000000008	0.00000000009	+0.00000000001
SoundCloud	0.00000000005	165.0	0.00000000005	0.00000000005	0.00000000004	0.000000000045	+0.000000000005
Bandcamp	0.00000000002	170.0	0.00000000002	0.00000000002	0.000000000015	0.000000000018	+0.000000000003
Twitter	0.00000000001	175.0	0.00000000001	0.00000000001	0.000000000008	0.000000000009	+0.000000000001
LinkedIn	0.000000000005	180.0	0.000000000005	0.000000000005	0.000000000004	0.0000000000045	+0.0000000000005
Slack	0.000000000002	185.0	0.000000000002	0.000000000002	0.0000000000015	0.0000000000018	+0.0000000000003
Zoom	0.000000000001	190.0	0.000000000001	0.000000000001	0.0000000000008	0.0000000000009	+0.0000000000001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Dropbox	0.0000000000005	195.0	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000005	0.0000000000004	0.00000000000045	+0.00000000000005
SoundCloud	0.0000000000002	200.0	0.0000000000002	0.0000000000002	0.00000000000015	0.00000000000018	+0.00000000000003
Bandcamp	0.0000000000001	205.0	0.0000000000001	0.0000000000001	0.00000000000008	0.00000000000009	+0.00000000000001
Twitter	0.00000000000005	210.0	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000005	0.00000000000004	0.000000000000045	+0.000000000000005
LinkedIn	0.00000000000002	215.0	0.00000000000002	0.00000000000002	0.000000000000015	0.000000000000018	+0.000000000000003
Slack	0.00000000000001	220.0	0.00000000000001	0.00000000000001	0.000000000000008	0.000000000000009	+0.000000000000001
Zoom	0.000000000000005	225.0	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000005	0.000000000000004	0.0000000000000045	+0.0000000000000005
Dropbox	0.000000000000002	230.0	0.000000000000002	0.000000000000002	0.0000000000000015	0.0000000000000018	+0.0000000000000003
SoundCloud	0.000000000000001	235.0	0.000000000000001	0.000000000000001	0.0000000000000008	0.0000000000000009	+0.0000000000000001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Bandcamp	0.0000000000000005	240.0	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000005	0.0000000000000004	0.00000000000000045	+0.00000000000000005
Twitter	0.0000000000000002	245.0	0.0000000000000002	0.0000000000000002	0.00000000000000015	0.00000000000000018	+0.00000000000000003
LinkedIn	0.0000000000000001	250.0	0.0000000000000001	0.0000000000000001	0.00000000000000008	0.00000000000000009	+0.00000000000000001
Slack	0.00000000000000005	255.0	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000005	0.00000000000000004	0.000000000000000045	+0.000000000000000005
Zoom	0.00000000000000002	260.0	0.00000000000000002	0.00000000000000002	0.000000000000000015	0.000000000000000018	+0.000000000000000003
Dropbox	0.00000000000000001	265.0	0.00000000000000001	0.00000000000000001	0.000000000000000008	0.000000000000000009	+0.000000000000000001
SoundCloud	0.000000000000000005	270.0	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000004	0.0000000000000000045	+0.0000000000000000005
Bandcamp	0.000000000000000002	275.0	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000015	0.0000000000000000018	+0.0000000000000000003
Twitter	0.000000000000000001	280.0	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000008	0.0000000000000000009	+0.0000000000000000001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
LinkedIn	0.000000000000000005	285.0	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000005	0.000000000000000004	0.0000000000000000045	+0.0000000000000000005
Slack	0.000000000000000002	290.0	0.000000000000000002	0.000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000015	0.0000000000000000018	+0.0000000000000000003
Zoom	0.000000000000000001	295.0	0.000000000000000001	0.000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000008	0.0000000000000000009	+0.0000000000000000001
Dropbox	0.0000000000000000005	300.0	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000004	0.00000000000000000045	+0.00000000000000000005
SoundCloud	0.0000000000000000002	305.0	0.0000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000015	0.00000000000000000018	+0.00000000000000000003
Bandcamp	0.0000000000000000001	310.0	0.0000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000008	0.00000000000000000009	+0.00000000000000000001
Twitter	0.00000000000000000005	315.0	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000004	0.000000000000000000045	+0.000000000000000000005
LinkedIn	0.00000000000000000002	320.0	0.00000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000015	0.000000000000000000018	+0.000000000000000000003
Slack	0.00000000000000000001	325.0	0.00000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000008	0.000000000000000000009	+0.000000000000000000001

Stock	Dr	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
Zoom	0.00000000000000000005	330.0	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000005	0.00000000000000000004	0.000000000000000000045	+0.000000000000000000005
Dropbox	0.00000000000000000002	335.0	0.00000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000015	0.000000000000000000018	+0.000000000000000000003
SoundCloud	0.00000000000000000001	340.0	0.00000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000008	0.000000000000000000009	+0.000000000000000000001
Bandcamp	0.000000000000000000005	345.0	0.000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000005	0.000000000000000000004	0.0000000000000000000045	+0.0000000000000000000005
Twitter	0.000000000000000000002	350.0	0.000000000000000000002	0.000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000015	0.0000000000000000000018	+0.0000000000000000000003
LinkedIn	0.000000000000000000001	355.0	0.000000000000000000001	0.000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000008	0.0000000000000000000009	+0.0000000000000000000001
Slack	0.0000000000000000000005	360.0	0.0000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000005	0.0000000000000000000004	0.00000000000000000000045	+0.00000000000000000000005
Zoom	0.0000000000000000000002	365.0	0.0000000000000000000002	0.0000000000000000000002	0.00000000000000000000015	0.00000000000000000000018	+0.00000000000000000000003
Dropbox	0.0000000000000000000001	370.0	0.0000000000000000000001	0.0000000000000000000001	0.00000000000000000000008	0.00000000000000000000009	+0.00000000000000000000001

Low/Last/Chg	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
--------------	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------



WORLD ROUNDUP

Inter Ties Spartak

**SOCCER** Inter Milan's Diego Simeone scored on a header off a free kick in the 89th minute to tie Spartak Moscow, 1-1, in a Group C Champions League match on Wednesday.

Before a record crowd of 83,000 at Luzhnik Stadium, Spartak took a 1-0 lead in the 68th minute on a shot from 10 meters by Andrei Tikhonov that went in off the post behind the Inter goalkeeper, Gianluca Pagliuca.

Ronaldo, Inter's Brazilian striker who had played in only two matches this season as he nursed tendinitis in both knees, started but was substituted for in the 66th minute. (AP)

A Decision for UEFA

**SOCCER** European soccer's governing body, UEFA, said Wednesday that it expected to decide by Monday how to deal with an incident which caused the suspension of a UEFA Cup match between Fiorentina and Grasshoppers of Switzerland.

UEFA representatives asked the referee not to start the second half of the second-round, second-leg match Tuesday night after a Belgian off-field official was injured by the explosion of a device hurled from the stands. "We need to know the details" before deciding what action to take, a UEFA spokesman, Massimo Gonnella, said.

Parma was listed as 5-1 favorite to win the UEFA Cup by the British oddsmakers Ladbrokes after advancing to the third round Tuesday with a 3-2 aggregate victory over Wisla Krakow. (AP)

Montgomerie Top Earner

**GOLF** Colin Montgomerie, with his third place finish in the season-ending Volvo Masters, repeated as the PGA European Tour's leading money winner for the sixth consecutive season.

The 35-year-old Montgomerie finished the season with total winnings of \$993,077 (\$1,645,329), followed by Darren Clarke with \$902,867 and Lee Westwood with \$814,387. Montgomerie and Clarke played 20 events and Westwood played 22.

Seve Ballesteros of Spain, the former Ryder Cup captain and winner of five of golf's major tournaments, managed only \$38,096, playing 21 events and finishing No. 108. (AP)

Sosa & Co. Hit Tokyo

**BASEBALL** The Chicago Cubs' slugger Sammy Sosa and a team of U.S. major-league players arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday for a series of exhibition games against the best players in Japanese professional baseball.

While the games are intended to promote friendly relations between the two countries, the Cleveland Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove, who is coaching the U.S. team, issued a lighthearted warning to his Japanese opponents.

The major leaguers, he said, were ready to play hard. "We came over here to win," he said. "We're here to play baseball. That's the name of the game." (AP)

NBA Talks Break Off

Sour Mood Prevails as Stern Accuses Agents

**NEW YORK** — National Basketball Association labor talks broke off Wednesday after the two sides met for less than two hours, the shortest session since the lockout began July 1.

"We were just sitting around the table, and both of us are somewhat stymied not knowing which way to move next," the director of the players union, Billy Hunter, said. "We just thought it might be better to go back to our respective offices and look at where we were."

The NBA commissioner, David Stern, blamed the breakup on agents. He said pressure was being applied on the union leadership by agents for high-salaried players at the expense of middle-income players.

The average annual salary in the NBA is \$2.6 million.

"There's not a lot to talk about," Stern said. "We estimate that we will pay out over a billion dollars" in player salaries. "And the representatives that sat in the room with us on behalf of those 400 players seem intent to have that billion dollars, along with the sand in the hourglass, just drip away."

Sour moods prevailed on the day after the regular season was scheduled to start, a new twist on the work stoppage that forced the league to cancel games for the first time in its history. At all previous bargaining sessions, the principals were more amicable during their pre-meeting comments.

"There's something going on that doesn't involve us, something internally in the union," Stern said. "As I stand here today, I don't know exactly what it is, but it's clear to me what's coming. Watch the process. You'll see."

There were to have been 10 games played Tuesday night and 11 Wednesday night.

"If I had to guess, the first game will be Dec. 25, because that's when NBC's money and the big chips are on the table," Karl Malone of the Utah Jazz said in a television interview, referring to the U.S. network that is a prime broadcaster of NBA games. "Stern wants players to miss two or three paychecks to start feeling the message."

At Madison Square Garden, boxes were piled high Tuesday in front of the locker where the New York Knicks' starting center, Patrick Ewing, usually suits up. Ewing is also president of the players union.

"They have a pie, and they are fighting over how much of the pie each side gets to eat," a Madison Square Garden guide explained to a group of 16 tourists from the United States, the Netherlands, Greece, Spain and Ireland.

"They should all be disgusted with themselves," said Sophia Bogdasarian, a tourist from the Boston area.

principals were more amicable during their pre-meeting comments.

"There's something going on that doesn't involve us, something internally in the union," Stern said. "As I stand here today, I don't know exactly what it is, but it's clear to me what's coming. Watch the process. You'll see."

There were to have been 10 games played Tuesday night and 11 Wednesday night.

"If I had to guess, the first game will be Dec. 25, because that's when NBC's money and the big chips are on the table," Karl Malone of the Utah Jazz said in a television interview, referring to the U.S. network that is a prime broadcaster of NBA games. "Stern wants players to miss two or three paychecks to start feeling the message."

At Madison Square Garden, boxes were piled high Tuesday in front of the locker where the New York Knicks' starting center, Patrick Ewing, usually suits up. Ewing is also president of the players union.

"They have a pie, and they are fighting over how much of the pie each side gets to eat," a Madison Square Garden guide explained to a group of 16 tourists from the United States, the Netherlands, Greece, Spain and Ireland.

"They should all be disgusted with themselves," said Sophia Bogdasarian, a tourist from the Boston area.



Calgary Flames' goalkeeper Ken Wregget stopping the puck with his skate and his stick during a 5-2 victory over the Detroit Red Wings.

Hasek Breaks Sabres Record With 157th Career Victory

The Associated Press

Dominik Hasek became the winningest goaltender in Buffalo Sabres history with his 157th victory, moving past Don Edwards with a 4-2 victory over the Boston Bruins.

Curtis Brown's first goal of the season proved to be the game-winner on Tuesday night in Buffalo, as the Sabres continued what, for them, is a scoring binge.

Dixon Ward, Miroslav Satan and Michal Grosek also scored for the Sabres, who were coming off a two-game sweep of Toronto in which they scored 10 goals.

Before scoring 14 goals in their last three games, the Sabres had only 14 in their first seven.

Buffalo is unbeaten in its last four games, while Boston has won just one of its last six. Steve Heinze and Hal Gill scored for Boston.

Devils 3, Rangers 1 Scott Stevens scored the first goal this season by New Jersey defenseman on a long shot late in the second period, and the host Devils ended the New York Rangers' six-game unbeaten streak.

The game was something of a homecoming as the Devils defenseman Scott Niedermayer played his first game of the year after a contract problem and a longtime Devil, John MacLean, returned in a Rangers' uniform.

The Devils extended their unbeaten streak against New York to 11 games (7-0-4) by becoming the first team in three games to score against Mike Richter. Richter had come into the game off shutouts against Buffalo and Carolina, but he was beaten for goals by Brendan Morrison, Stevens and Jay Pandolfo, who clinched the game with 2:27 to play.

Penguins 4, Flyers 3 In Pittsburgh, Maxim Galanov scored his first two NHL goals, including the game-tying score with 5:24 left, as the Penguins rallied from a three-goal deficit to tie the Flyers. The Flyers' three-game losing streak ended, but Philadelphia is 1-4-2 since starting the season 4-0-1.

Galanov beat John Vanbiesbrouck from the same spot on both goals, firing shots from the top of the left circle.

The Flyers jumped to a 3-0 lead in the game's first 12 minutes on goals by Rod Brind'Amour, Eric Lindros and Chris Theriault before the Penguins rallied. The Penguins scored two goals in seven seconds, one second short of the franchise record. Galanov got his first on a power play at 15:45 of the first.

Flames 5, Red Wings 2 One of the Flames' goaltenders, Tyler Moss, won his first game since January, and Cory Stillman scored two goals as Calgary beat host Detroit, handing the Red Wings their third straight loss.

Theoren Fleury and Andrew Cassels both had a goal and an assist, and Steve Dubinsky scored for the Flames, who were 0-6-2 against the Red Wings since last beating them Oct. 11, 1990.

Thomas Holmstrom had a goal and an assist, and Martin Lapointe added a goal for the Red Wings, who are 2-4-0 since coach Scotty Bowman returned to the bench Oct. 23.

Moss relieved Ken Wregget, who was bothered by back spasms, four minutes into the second period and stopped 28 shots.

Thanks, NBA, for Giving Fans Time to Get a Life

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — It should have been the opening game in Madison Square Garden, the New York Knicks against the Boston Celtics, but the entire National Basketball Association has been shut down.

I am considering the fact that the game did not happen as scheduled Tuesday night a gift from that avuncular chap with the beard, Commissioner David Stern and the owners and the players have given us at least a couple of

Vantage Point/GEORGE VECSEY

months, time to take a walk in the falling leaves instead of watching the ball go through the hoop, incessantly.

As the wisest man in pro sports, Stern knew there was going to be an epic season in baseball that would leave people around the United States satiated. He sensed it was the right time to undo all the mischief the owners have done to themselves over the years by

paying for what they claim they cannot afford. He also knew we could tolerate a year off, which puts huge pressure on the players.

There was a century's worth of communal betrayal when baseball went down in 1994. There was a feeling of deprivation from the fervent hockey minority in 1995. I don't feel any of that here.

I have seen the glazed look on fans in the Garden in recent years, real people who paid too much of their own money to watch a stagnant team in a stagnant sport in a stagnant league, and I have seen the faces of people who would not mind getting a few months' worth of money back rather than watch Patrick Ewing fine up jumpers while falling away from the basket.

This lockout is a chance for all of us to get our lives together. I promise to write more about hockey, college hoops and women's sports, and to find people who still pursue sport for joy. Maybe I will even put up with Coach Bill Parcells' on-field sarcasm if the New York Jets are for real.

Tuesday night I probably should have gone to the Rangers-Devils hockey game in New Jersey but I stayed home with a good book. Since you asked, it is a new translation of Dante's Inferno.

And speaking of the lower depths, I've been avoiding sports crowds since the World Series.

We need to talk about the cruel mood in Yankee Stadium, as well as the upper rings at the Garden, where I have seen children wearing the colors of opposing hockey teams be frightened by the mob. This obviously includes the outer reaches of Shea Stadium, where my agent and her nephew were mugged — I mean, mugged — for wearing Red Sox apparel during the World Series of

1986. And I'm sure the Jets' renaissance will touch off some crude actions toward opposing fans.

It's a New York thing. There's nothing quite like it anywhere else in the United States. This is not my imagination, from inside some glass-enclosed press box. For postseason games, columnists are relegated to an auxiliary press box in deep left field, so I walked the narrow ramps and sat behind The People, the vast majority of whom were high-spirited and polite and even watched the game.

I have no real problem with the personal chants directed at David Justice of the Cleveland Indians during the championship series, taunting him about his very public divorce, nor do I have a problem with the ubiquitous chants at opposing fielders. As Ken Caminiti of the San Diego Padres admitted, "he stunk."

But once the World Series shifted to San Diego, survivors of Yankee Stadium began telling their tales: how the Padres' rally towels were burned by the posse in the bleachers, how the Padres' caps were confiscated by vigilantes, how the Padres' fans were taunted by bullies.

The postseason mood in Yankee Stadium the past four years is getting perilously close to English soccer — packs of antisocial men looking to hurt strangers under the guise of sport. There has been far too much praise for the so-called Bleacher Creatures in right field. They are not cute, and their brutal presence is setting the wrong tone.

What to do about it? I would not advocate tapping some bearded-up thug on the shoulder and saying, "Hey, Mac, we don't do that kind of thing around here." But I do think we can influence our friends, our relatives, not to join in.

We have time to speak of many things this fall. Thank you for that, Commissioner Stern.

Sampras Upends Johansson

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Pete Sampras survived a first-set scare against Thomas Johansson before storming back to beat the Swede 7-6 (9-7), 6-1, in the second round of the Paris Open on Wednesday.

Serving at 3-5 in the first set, the world No. 1 saved two set points before winning the game and immediately breaking Johansson's service to force a first-set tie break.

Even then, Sampras needed to be at his best. With the scores tied at five points each, he played a cross-court backhand winner at full stretch.

The second set proved a much easier task, with Sampras in total command and losing only one game.

The No. 2 seed, Marcelo Rios, one of the players battling with Sampras for the end-of-year No. 1 spot, had an easier second-round contest, beating Todd Woodbridge, 6-0, 6-4.

Graf Triumphs Again

In the second match of her latest

comeback, Steffi Graf overcame a slow start and beat the sixth-seeded Ali Sugiyama 6-4, 6-3, to reach the quarterfinals of the Leipzig Open on Wednesday.

Graf, a four-time winner of the tournament who is unseeded this year because of her low ranking, had trouble finding her timing and clearly showed the lack of match practice early on against the quick Japanese.

But the former No. 1 picked up her game late in the first set and went on to post a workmanlike victory. "I expected a tough match," Graf said. "She's been playing good tennis in recent months. I played her a few months ago and lost in three close sets."

In the quarterfinals, Graf will meet the 19-year-old Anne-Claire Sidot of France, who upset the top-seeded Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, the reigning French Open champion and Graf's old rival. Sidot, a qualifier ranked No. 74 in the world, beat the Spaniard 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

See Friday's Intermarket for Holidays & Travel, Residential Real Estate and Dining Out. To advertise contact Sarah Werthoff or call 444-1711/420-0338. A GREAT DEAL HAPPENS AT THE INTERMARKET.

Personals

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, studied, loved and revered throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. Saint Jude, helper of the hopeless, pray for us. Amen. Say this prayer one time a day, by the way that your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised. THANK YOU SAINT JUDE AND SAINT ANTHONY for all prayers answered. Please continue to look after us. JET.

Announcements

**Herald Tribune**  
SUBSCRIPTION CUSTOMER SERVICE: For questions or orders about the delivery of your newspaper, the status of your subscription or about ordering a subscription, please call the toll-free numbers: EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA: TOLL FREE - Australia 0650 8120; Belgium 0800 4 448 7827; Denmark 0800 4 448 7827; France 0800 4 448 7827; Germany 0800 4 448 7827; Greece 0800 33 12 15 06; Ireland 0800 4 448 7827; Israel (toll free) 0800 4 448 7827; Italy 167 78000; Luxembourg 0800 4 448 7827; Norway 0800 4 448 7827; Sweden 0800 757033; Switzerland 0800 4 448 7827; Taiwan 0800 4 448 7827; The Americas: USA (toll-free) 1-800-822-8888; El Salvador 0011 212 753-8888; ASIA: Hong Kong 2222 1171; Indonesia 800 1928; Japan (toll-free) 0120 454 027; Korea 3972 0044; Malaysia (toll free) 1-800-880102; Philippines 855 4946; Singapore 325 0835; Taiwan 775456; Thailand 277 4485; elsewhere (4852) 2922177.

**Legal Services**  
DYWIDORE IN 1 DAY. No Travel. White Box 377, San Diego, CA 92108 USA. Tel: 970-442-8387, Fax: 970-445-0183.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Callback

Lowest International Rates!

Call the U.S. from:  
France.....274  
Germany.....246  
Italy.....346  
Japan.....326  
U.K.....176

Instant Activation  
Fiber-Optic Networks  
Identical 6-Second Billing  
Ideal for Home, Office,  
Hotels and Mobile Phones  
No Deposit • No Minimum  
No Set Up Fees

Come Visit us at ExpoComm - Paris

Booth C11, Nov. 4-6

Tel: 1.206.599.1991  
U.S.: 1.800.965.1626  
Fax: 1.206.599.1981  
417 Second Avenue West  
Seattle, WA 98119 USA  
www.callback.com  
Email: info@callback.com

Business Opportunities

OFFSHORE COMPANIES: For free brochure or advice Tel: London 44 181 741 1224 Fax: 44 181 741 6550/5038  
www.applcity.com

Financial Services

HTC, Providing A Confidential Company And Trust Formation Service - WOL Bank Accounts - Anonymous And ID Free - Tel: +41 32 227 2414 Fax: +41 32 227 2226 Email: info@htc-trust.com

Business Services

YOUR OFFICE IN LONDON

Board Street - Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex  
Tel: 44 171 250 9000 Fax: 171 493 7517

Real Estate for Rent

A unique choice of large apartments

HAUSMANN BUILDINGS

Convenient areas of exceptional quality. Collective housing. Basement parking possible.

RENOVATED APARTMENTS

Very beautiful design

Floors, rooms, very beautiful modern, perfect in the exceptional, overall equipped, lots of care given to the fittings. Bathrooms and wash rooms, tiled kitchens.

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

Specialists:  
Furnished apartments, 3 months or more or unfurnished, residential areas

Tel: +33 (0)1 42 25 32 25  
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 63 37 65

AT HOME IN PARIS

PARIS PROMO

Apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Services. 25 Av. de la Republique 75011 Paris Tel: 01 45 81 10 20

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 83 25 80

Switzerland

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

Paris Area Unfurnished

PARIS THE QUARTER OF

LA PLAINE MONCEAU

A unique choice of large apartments

HAUSMANN BUILDINGS

Convenient areas of exceptional quality. Collective housing. Basement parking possible.

RENOVATED APARTMENTS

Very beautiful design

Floors, rooms, very beautiful modern, perfect in the exceptional, overall equipped, lots of care given to the fittings. Bathrooms and wash rooms, tiled kitchens.

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES

Specialists:  
Furnished apartments, 3 months or more or unfurnished, residential areas

Tel: +33 (0)1 42 25 32 25  
Fax: +33 (0)1 45 63 37 65

AT HOME IN PARIS

PARIS PROMO

Apartments to rent furnished or not. Sales & Property Management Services. 25 Av. de la Republique 75011 Paris Tel: 01 45 81 10 20

Tel: +33 (0)1 45 83 25 80

Switzerland

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

GENEVA, LUXURY FURNISHED apartments. From 5 rooms to 4 bedrooms. Tel: +41 22 735 6200 Fax: +41 22 735 2571

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA

ORCHIDS

LONDON - EUROPE

THE FINEST & THE MOST SINCERE

18 - 30+ INTERNATIONAL

SECRETARIES, AIR HOSTESSES & MODELS AVAILABLE AS

YOUR COMPANION 24 HOURS

Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome

TEL: LONDON +44 (0)

0171 589 5237

Experience the energy that makes

MODEL LINK

in cooperation with Comptel

A World Leader in its Unique Escort Service. With the most striking to-models, camera & photo models, our outstanding worldwide service is unparalleled. Here is a private confidential meeting to view our live Profiles.

CONTACTS -

TEL: +33 (0)1 45 83 25 80

+33 (0)1 45 63 37 65

++ 44 (0) 7000 822 822

Enjoy the exciting difference for members with Singapore Management Ltd. for travel. The difference! Unbeatable reputation for excellence

HIGH SOCIETY

The Most Prestigious Escort Agency

Executive Service Worldwide

web@h-s.net, HQ LONDON

0171 266 1033/017000 444476

SWITZERLAND-GERMANY

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG-UK

+31-20-427 28 27

Zurich-Geneva-Basel-Bern-



SPORTS

# A New Cast For Trainer at Breeders' Cup

By Joseph Dunso  
New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — How's this for a head-turning change in the cast? Patrick Byrne became an instant success in horse racing one year ago when he saddled Favorite Trick and Countess Diane and won both the Breeders' Cup Juvenile and the Juvenile Fillies, then was named trainer of the year when Favorite Trick was voted horse of the year.

Now, in one of those upheavals that swirl the racing world, the trainer and his best horses are back for this year's Breeders' Cup, but they are competing in different colors.

Byrne, who surrendered his stable of champions last December to accept a job as the private trainer for Frank Stronach, returns with four horses in three events in this year's milestone day of the races. And Favorite Trick, now somebody's horse of the year, still makes the cast with a new trainer, Bill Mott, and a new race, the Mile, and on a new surface, grass.

"It was not easy to give up two champions," Byrne said Tuesday at Churchill Downs, where the next act in the drama will be played Saturday. "Favorite Trick is a great horse. But this was the chance of a lifetime for me, and I had to give up the horse of a lifetime to take it."

But after a deliberately slow start in his new job, working with new owners and new horses and losing his first 11 races, Byrne began to hit home runs. Since then, he has won with about 40 percent of his runners, and he has won



Brian Proctor, an exercise rider, kissing Swain, a horse scheduled to race in the Breeders' Cup Classic on Saturday in Louisville, Kentucky.

nine of 12 starts with the four he has brought to the Breeders' Cup: Wild Rush in the \$1 million Sprint, Bag Lady Jane in the \$1 million Breeders' Cup Juvenile Fillies and Awesome Again and Touch Gold in the \$4 million Classic.

Byrne watched his two Classic contenders working Tuesday morning and said: "This is going to be the best Classic yet. All of my horses have had their big works. We'll likely just gallop up to the race. I will have no excuses."

"Touch Gold and Awesome Again have shown me exactly what I wanted to see at this point. I don't imagine any scenarios for the race. It will be dictated by the jockeys at race time. All I know is that I have two horses ready to run their races."

Byrne comes loaded with jockey talent to go with his horse talent: Pat Day aboard Awesome Again and Chris McCarron on Touch Gold. Both horses are

4-year-old sons of Deputy Minister.

Aweosome Again has won his last five starts and eight of 11 overall. In the Stephen Foster Handicap at Churchill Downs in June, he outran Silver Charm, winner of last year's Kentucky Derby and this year's Dubai World Cup. Touch Gold has won six of 14 and run in the money 10 times and will forever be remembered as the horse who beat Silver Charm in last year's Belmont Stakes, denying him the Triple Crown.

Skip Away, the lead candidate for horse of the year and probably the favorite in the Classic, stepped down from his van after the trip from New York and was met by his trainer, Sonny Hine, who said: "He's on top of his game, from what I can tell. He had two good works at Belmont Park, and I have no reason to believe he won't take these horses. I didn't come here to get beat. I came here to show the world how great he is."

# Olympian With a Mission Skis On

By Christopher Clarey  
International Herald Tribune

WHAT do Paavo Nurmi of Finland, Larisa Latynina of the former Soviet Union and Mark Spitz and Carl Lewis of the United States have in common?

Each won a record nine Olympic gold medals during their remarkable careers, and each is in danger of being surpassed in February 2002.

That is because Bjorn Daele has concluded that his own remarkable career is not over. Competitive cross-country skiing might look like organized suffering to an outsider, but Daele has decided that he has not yet experienced enough burning in his muscular legs or oxygen deprivation in his voluminous lungs.

"I must admit that it would be quite nice to pass Carl Lewis," the 31-year-old Norwegian said recently.

Daele nearly passed out in his last Olympic race, the men's 50-kilometer event at this year's Winter Games in Nagano, Japan. The instant he crossed the finish line, he pitched forward as if he had been hit from behind by something blunt and heavy. He already had set a Winter Olympic record in Nagano by winning his sixth and seventh gold medals. Now he had his eighth, and he was as spent as he had ever been.

"I'm sure that was my hardest race ever," Daele said. "I saw the gold medal going away in the last two kilometers, and it was hard to push myself because I was already completely exhausted."

In the months leading up to Nagano, Daele talked openly about his plans to retire, saying he needed to spend more time with his two young sons, Sivert and Sander, and their mother, Vilde. But when he finally felt capable of speaking

after what could have been his final victory, he hedged on quitting. After discussing the idea at length with his family, he has stopped bothering to hedge.

"The idea of retiring was quite strong in me," he said. "But the problem is, when you have been doing this for 10 years, it's a part of your life, part of the way you're living. You don't want to stop when you physically feel one hundred percent. It might seem difficult to understand when you see what skiing requires, but I think I have a special connection with this sport. I dream about the big events and all the pressure when everyone is trying to be really fast. It's quite something to succeed when everyone has the same goal."

Norwegians apparently agree. In a poll conducted last month by the newspaper Verdens Gang, readers were asked to name their "Norwegian of the 20th century." Daele came in third behind the explorer and humanist Thor Heyerdahl and Norway's first female prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland.

IN FOURTH place was Fridtjof Nansen, a former Nobel Peace Prize winner and North Pole explorer. In sixth was Roald Amundsen, the first man to reach the South Pole. In eighth was Edvard Munch, one of the century's foremost painters and a forerunner of Expressionism whose most widely known work, "The Scream," is a fine approximation of how Daele looked at the end of his 50K race in Nagano.

"In Norway, there are a lot of children right now who would like to be me; they are competing and falling over the finish line," Daele said wryly.

Daele's professional goal is to compete until the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City in 2002. But he has personal goals as well, and so he no longer plans to train with the Norwegian national team

in the off-season. Until this month, he was training on his own near his home in Nannestad, and he no longer intends to compete for the overall World Cup title.

After the World Cup season begins on Nov. 28, he plans to race regularly until Christmas and then peak for the world championships in Ramsau, Austria, in February. "Being out with the team for 200 days a year in hotels is a bit problematic for being a father," Daele said. "So far, it has been going very well, and if it works I will keep the same program until Salt Lake."

It was in Salt Lake City that Daele won his first World Cup race in December 1989, and Daele said that the desire to come full circle was part of his decision to ski on. But Daele also confesses to a missionary zeal, which is rather fitting in light of Salt Lake's deep connection with the Mormon faith.

What Daele wants is to convert people to his sport, which is about as popular as cricket or bullfighting and lacks a worldwide base and talent pool. Daele recognizes that the pain etched on his face in mid-effort and the icicles that form on his red eyebrows are not necessarily the perfect pitch, but he is not really interested in pushing weekend athletes beyond their limits.

"What I want is to get more children out of the house and out in the forest," he said. "Because in Europe, the people, especially the young people, are more and more sitting still and watching videos or using the internet."

"In the United States, the Nordic Track machine is a best seller, and it's a machine where you ski in your living room. But the best way of doing it is in the nature. You need to breathe the air, see the birds and the animals. That way the next generation knows that the meat doesn't just come from shops."

## SCOREBOARD

### ICE HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

Philadelphia	5	4	3	13	GF	GA	
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20	
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20	Dallas
NY Islanders	4	5	0	12	26	34	Phoenix
Washington	4	5	3	11	28	30	Los Angeles
LA Kings	3	5	3	9	17	26	San Jose
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26	
NORTHEAST DIVISION							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19	Boston
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19	San Jose
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21	Past Period
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22	(P. 2, B. 3)
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29	Past Period
SOUTHEAST DIVISION							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
Philadelphia	4	4	3	11	20	19	Washington
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20	Los Angeles
Florida	3	4	3	9	22	30	Wrestling
Washington	3	4	3	9	16	22	San Jose
WESTERN DIVISION							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
Dallas	4	5	1	9	23	32	(Auditorium)
San Jose	4	5	1	9	23	32	York, R. Stone
Chicago	4	5	1	9	23	32	San Jose

### FOOTBALL

#### Major League Soccer

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	4	3	13	31	24
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26
Other	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29

### GOLF

#### PGA TOUR

Player	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Phil Mickelethun	5	4	3	13	31	24
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26
Other	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29

### SOCCER

#### Champions League

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	4	3	13	31	24
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26
Other	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29

### TRANSITIONS

#### Baseball

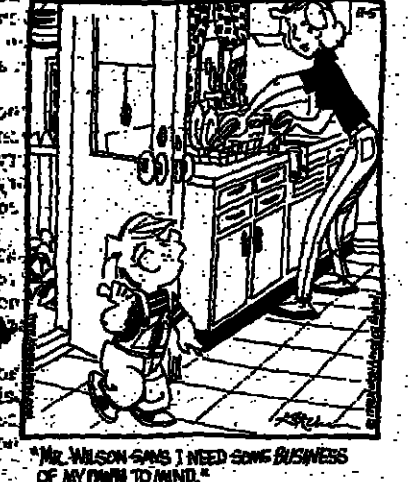
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	4	3	13	31	24
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26
Other	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29

### TRANSITIONS

#### Baseball

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	5	4	3	13	31	24
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	30	20
San Jose	4	3	3	11	28	20
NY Rangers	3	5	3	9	17	26
Other	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	5	3	2	12	28	19
Florida	5	3	2	12	28	19
St. Louis	4	4	3	11	20	21
San Jose	4	2	10	22	28	22
Buffalo	3	5	2	8	21	29

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



### GARFIELD



### WIZARD OF ID



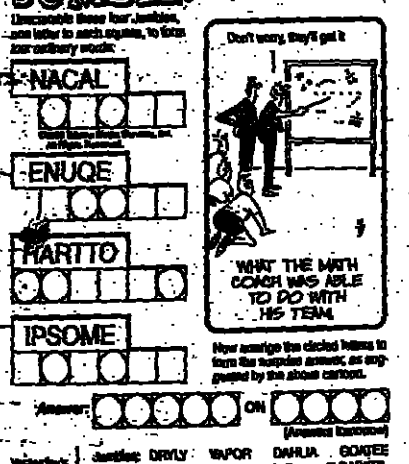
### NON SEQUITUR



### DOONESBURY



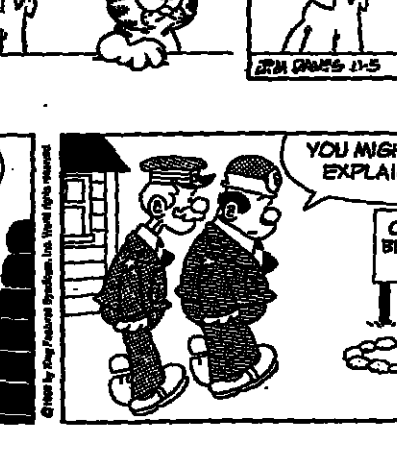
### JUNIEB



### BEETLE BAILEY



### BLONDIE



### ARTS & ANTIQUES



### WIZARD OF ID



### DOONESBURY



### ARTS & ANTIQUES

Appears every Saturday.  
To advertise contact Sarah Worthof  
in our London office:  
Tel: +44 171 420 0336  
Fax: +44 171 420 0338  
or your nearest IHT office  
or representative.

LIVE - **Tennis - ATP Super 9**  
from Paris  
tune in today 14.00 (CET)

Eurosport, Europe's No.1 Sports TV Channel, available on cable and satellite



## ART BUCHWALD

## Right Man, Right Stuff

NEW YORK — Space. We are still thrilled with space, provided a 77-year-old senator from Ohio is in the capsule. John Glenn was our biggest hero when he went up in space, and he is our biggest hero now that he has done it again.

But Glenn's feat is more than going up and coming down. John is a two-fer hero, and we don't get many of them anymore. When he returns, brokers on Wall Street will stop buying stock so



Buchwald

they can take the time to tear up ticker tape to throw out their windows. The first part of space flight had to do with worldwide coverage of the event ... including the voyage to the moon.

The second part was coming home again and being greeted at the White House and having a glorious return to the Rose Bowl Parade. Most of the astronauts could handle the flight part of the mission; it was the PR duties that took their toll.

John Glenn was not the president's first choice to go to space.

Bill Clinton wanted Ken Starr to fly in the shuttle, but Paula Jones's lawyers protested and Starr could not get the approval of the hundreds

of grand juries he represented. So it was decided to send Newt Gingrich up for nine days just at the time of the elections. James Carville said this was a risky decision so he recommended John Glenn, a loyal Democrat, who could fly by the seat of his pants with the House impeachment committee.

The big factor was age. If Glenn could do it, it would be a big boost for mankind and the voting bloc of Medicare and Social Security.

Once the choice had been made, the president had to talk Glenn into returning on a mission. "The country needs a hero now more than ever, John. It could be you or Michael Jordan."

John was at first reluctant. "Sir, I'm not sure I have the right stuff."

The president smiled and said, "I thought that about myself when I first became president, but I was persuaded that when the going gets rough, all of us have the right stuff."

□ The man the president had chosen was the right man for the right job.

The president said, "Now that Glenn has accomplished his mission, we have to start thinking of somebody else to grasp the imagination of the American people. Hillary will accept no one else but Walter Cronkite."

## A Manet for the Orsay Museum

The Associated Press

PARIS — Edouard Manet's portrait of the Impressionist painter Berthe Morisot is the latest treasure to enrich the Musée d'Orsay's collection of 19th-century paintings.

"Berthe Morisot au Bouquet de Violette" (Berthe Morisot With a Bouquet of Violets) had not been seen in public since 1983. It had been owned by Morisot's heirs since she bought it back from a French dealer in 1894, a year before her death. The Culture Ministry said it cost 80 million francs (\$14.5 million).

## 'Fragments,' a Holocaust Memoir, Is Challenged

By Doreen Carvajal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Until Benjamin Wilkomirski's truth came into conflict with his own legal identity, the slim memoir of his Jewish childhood in the concentration camps of Poland was hailed as a "small masterpiece," a searing sketch of death and horror — rats rummaging among corpses, starving babies sucking fingers to the bone, a dying mother's last glimpse of her son.

International Jewish groups showered the 155-page memoir, "Fragments," with endorsements and prizes: the National Jewish Book Award in the United States, the Prix Memoire de la Shoah in France and the Jewish Quarterly Literary Prize in Britain. The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum sent the first-time author and Swiss musician on a six-city fund-raising tour last fall. The book was translated into more than a dozen languages, an achievement considered the biggest global success for a Swiss book since "Heidi."

But the shards of Wilkomirski's "knife-sharp" memories had more edge than any of his publishers or backers envisioned. His identity is now in doubt and his publishers are in the awkward position of insisting that they believe that he is a Latvian Jew who survived the Holocaust. This despite legal records identifying him as the son of a Swiss woman and indicating he was born two years later than indicated in the subtitle of the original German edition of the book.

While some publishers plead for a reprieve or an "editorial habeas corpus" for the author, the international debate about the authenticity of the memoir has exposed the tensions between art and commerce. Nonfiction, for example, sells better than fiction with an author who plays the role of promoter and poster child, and the prestige of endorsements give such books almost invincible credibility.

"Fragments" was first published in Germany in 1995, but it was not until this summer that questions were raised publicly about Wilkomirski's bleak memories of childhood, dating from 1939 to 1948. Wilkomirski's literary version is that he was a Latvian Jew whose earliest memories are of the beating death of his father in the winter in Riga, followed by fragmented images of imprisonment at the age of 3 or 4 in Majdanek in Poland and a second concentration camp that he never identifies. These scenes, described in a child's unflinching voice, were recovered through therapy, Wilkomirski says, and he



Benjamin Wilkomirski says the debate over his identity and his book shows "totalitarian judgment."

has participated in seminars in Europe describing the techniques.

But the counterimage of Wilkomirski's life is far more mundane. The one that has emerged from legal records and Swiss news reports is that he is Swiss, was born in February 1941 in Biel to an unmarried Protestant woman, Yvonne Grosjean, and was later adopted by an upper-middle-class Zurich couple, all of whom are now dead.

The manuscript was circulated by a respected and prominent literary agent in Switzerland to publishers, including a Jewish imprint of a well-known German publisher, Suhrkamp Verlag. The American publisher, Schocken Books, an imprint of Random House, relied in turn on the judgment of the German publisher, Suhrkamp did some checking with experts and asked for further verification, which resulted in an afterword in the book that noted contradictions between Wilkomirski's memories and legal records.

Another Swiss author decided to take on the role of detective after he was commissioned to write a profile of Wilkomirski, who had become something of a Swiss celebrity and was the subject of two film documentaries. Daniel Ganzfried, the author and himself the son of a Holocaust survivor, started gathering information that he called troubling

and inconsistent. For example, he said, he listened to Wilkomirski's taped remarks in a seminar on his form of "interdisciplinary therapy," in which he denied that he was adopted. In a long interview with Wilkomirski, he said the author told him he was circumcised, which the author's former wife and his girlfriend later denied to Ganzfried.

"In one film, he claimed to have lived in Switzerland only from 1948, and he described all these scenes after the war," said Ganzfried. "Then I found in the local school files of Zurich that he attended first grade in April 1947. I found a picture of him in the summer of 1946 in the garden of his adoptive parents from a photo book of his relatives."

Eventually, he started searching local government offices and found Wilkomirski's adoption records. The 1941 birth date conflicts with the prominent subtitle of the book, which appeared in most foreign versions: "Fragments: A Childhood 1939-1948."

Letters from officials in Biel and Zurich verified the information. And Wilkomirski's former lawyer, Rolf Sandberg, confirmed that he had obtained records with similar information after a request from the German publisher for more verification before publication of the book.

"I told them I didn't doubt what his

memory had to say," Sandberg said, "but I had to leave it to them what to make of this whole story. I could only say I have these documents and they prove that he is the son of Ms. Grosjean, but you can say: 'I don't trust it. I know better.' And that is what he says."

In the months before the book was published, Suhrkamp received a letter of warning from Haase, Holbling, an editor at a Swiss newspaper, who said friends of Wilkomirski's had told him the manuscript was fiction. "They wrote me back that they had examined the situation and they were sure that the thing was authentic," said Holbling, who is retired and lives in Rome. "The publisher maintains his belief or he makes believe that the story is authentic, but I think nobody believes it any more."

In fact, all publishers of the book are still supporting Wilkomirski's account, largely because of assurances from Suhrkamp. So too are groups like the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Jewish Book Council, in New York.

Wilkomirski has largely retreated from public view. In an e-mail answering questions from The New York Times, he asked for "a little patience," adding: "My health is in rather poor condition. I am very weak and it takes me a lot of strength to answer questions, which cannot be answered in only a few sentences." In a follow-up e-mail, he disputed the validity of some of Ganzfried's research. He also said he had repeatedly tried to get access to Swiss records, noting that records of adopted Gypsy children and Jewish refugees appear at various times to have been altered or destroyed.

In the afterword of his book, he briefly addressed the record of his 1941 birth by saying: "This date has nothing to do with either the history of this century or my personal history. I have now taken legal steps to have this imposed identity annulled."

Shortly before the annual Frankfurt Book Fair, which brings together publishers from all over the world, Wilkomirski sent a statement in German to all his publishers describing the current climate of debate as a "poisonous atmosphere of 'totalitarian judgment and criticism.'" Wilkomirski acknowledged that the Swiss legal documents were not fake but suggested that a third party "who is no longer alive" had manipulated and replaced the papers. He also criticized Holocaust historians who had attacked his work, complaining that they were not expert in research about children who survived that period.



PREQUEL — The director George Lucas, left, in Sydney discussing the next three parts of his "Star Wars" series. He said the next two parts would be filmed in Australia. The producer, Rick McCallum, looked on.

THE poet Ted Hughes was buried near his home after tributes led by the Nobel literature laureate Seamus Heaney. Hughes, the poet laureate of England since 1984, died of cancer Oct. 28 at 68. His death was "a rent in the veil of poetry," Heaney said in a reading at the service in North Tawton, southwest England. At the request of Hughes's second wife, Carol, the Irish poet read the Dylan Thomas poem "Do not go gentle into that good night." He also read two of Hughes's works, "Go fishing" and "The day he died."

□ Dorothy DeLay, a faculty member at the Juilliard School in New York, who has taught such Japanese musicians as Midori and Koichiro Harada, an original member of the Tokyo String Quartet, will be honored by Japan for her contributions to the education of the nation's musicians and to raising the level of music in Japan. DeLay, 81, who began her career at Juilliard in 1948, will receive a medal, the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

The model Linda Evangelista agreed to renegotiate her appearance fee at a fashion show in Portugal after her performance was criticized as clumsy. The model was the headline attraction in the city of Oporto, but press reports Tuesday described her as overweight and unsteady on her feet. A spokeswoman for Look Elite, the Lisbon branch of her modeling agency, said

Evangelista had been ill with food poisoning.

□ A remake of the "The King and I" should be filmed in Thailand, despite objections that the script is insulting to the Thai monarchy, the country's minister responsible for tourism said Wednesday. "For myself, I would prefer to

have Fox film 'Anna and the King' here," said Pitak Intaraviriya, a minister of the prime minister's office. "Having them film here will mean we can have a thorough look at the script and urge them to cooperate in changing unsuitable parts." Fox has plans to make two movies in Thailand, "The Beach" and "Anna and the King." The former has been approved, but the National Film Board has rejected a draft script of "Anna and the King," starring Jodie Foster and Chow Yun Fat.

□ Jean-Claude Van Damme has denied in court that he tried to keep a writer's name off the film credits of "The Quest." The Belgian action star testified in Los Angeles in a suit filed by Frank Dux, a martial arts expert who accuses Van Damme of not paying \$1.5 million in profits from the 1996 movie. The lawsuit claims that Dux co-wrote a screenplay that became "The Quest" and that Van Damme promised to share profits. His name appears in the screen credits under "story by," but not as the writer.

## PEOPLE

## Churchill to Return in Triumph to Paris

New York Times Service

PARIS — Outside a foundry in a village about 65 kilometers west of Paris, finishing touches are being applied to a bronze statue of Winston Churchill, to be unveiled in the French capital in ceremonies attended by Queen Elizabeth II on Nov. 11, the 50th anniversary of the armistice that ended World War II.

Created by the French sculptor Jean Carot and financed by private and public contributions, the 3.2-meter, 2,270-kilogram (10.5-foot, 5,000-pound) statue depicts Churchill, Britain's World War II leader, in his air marshal's uniform, a walking stick in his left hand, as he appeared Nov. 11, 1944, when he strode with Charles de Gaulle down the Champs-Elysees three months after the liberation of Paris.

Its pedestal inscribed with the words "We shall never surrender," the statue will stand outside the Petit Palais, at Avenue Winston Churchill.



(go down in history)

and use AT&T Direct<sup>SM</sup> Service. With the world's most powerful network, you get fast, clear, reliable connections from anywhere. Plus you'll always have the option of an operator who speaks your language. All it takes is your AT&T Calling Card or credit card, and you're well on your way. What an amazing culture we live in.

For easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial your card number.



AT&T Access Numbers					
Austria	022-993-011	Greece	05-000-1311	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Belgium	0-800-100-10	Ireland	1-800-553-000	Spain	908-99-00-11
Czech Republic	00-42-000-101	Israel	1-800-94-94-949	Sweden	020-795-411
Egypt (Cairo)	010-0200	Italy	072-1611	Switzerland	020-85-0011
France	0-800-95-0011	Netherlands	0800-422-9111	United Kingdom	0200-85-0011
Germany	0130-0010	Russia (Moscow)	755-5042	United Kingdom	0200-85-0011

For access numbers not listed above, ask any operator for AT&T Direct Service, or visit our Web site at [www.att.com](http://www.att.com)

For access numbers not listed above, ask any operator for AT&T Direct Service, or visit our Web site at: [www.att.com/traveler](http://www.att.com/traveler)



It's all within your reach.

Credit card calling subject to availability. Payment terms subject to your credit card agreement. Bold-faced countries permit country-to-country calling outside the U.S. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Country-to-country rates consist of the cost of a call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all countries listed above. \*Pay phone deposit. \*Calling available to most countries. \*Public phones require local coin payment during the call. \*Dial "01" first, outside Cairo. Additional charges apply outside Moscow. \*U.S. access number in Ireland. \*U.S. call does not complete, use 0800-013-0011. ©1998 AT&T